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SEP 14 '56

Kenya Drama Festival Awards —pp. 10

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COLONIAL TIMES

East African People's Own Weekly
NAIROBI, SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1956.

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BRITAIN WILL NOT ACCEPT 'ONE-POWER' CONTROL OF SUEZ

Sir Anthony Eden was cheered from both sides of the House of Commons on Monday, 30 July, when he announced that all exports of war material to Egypt had been stopped.

In a statement on the Suez Canal he said: "No arrangement for the future of this great international waterway could be acceptable to the British Government that would leave it in the unfettered control of a single Power which could, as recent events have shown, exploit it purely for purposes of national policy."

As a first step, measures had been taken in relation to Egypt's sterling balances and the assets of the Canal Company. The Order made under the Exchange Control Act put Egypt out of the transferable account area and made all transfers of Egyptian sterling accounts subject to permission. A direction under the Defence Regulations safeguarded the securities and gold of the Company.

Discussions between Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, M. Pineau, French Foreign Minister, and Mr. Murphy, of the American State Department were to be continued.

Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, said that although Members had a number of questions in their minds, it would not be wise, as consultations were continuing, to put them to the Prime Minister.

Mr. MacLay (Nat. Lib.-C., Renfrew W.) pointed out that under the "so-called" nationalisation law, employees of the Canal Company must continue their duties under threat of three to 15 years' imprisonment. Sir Anthony said he understood the Company was considering the position. It affected all employees, many of whom were not British. Amid cheers he added: "The Government considers it unacceptable that British subjects should be ordered to stay or be kept as hostages or under any form of duress."

MARTIAL LAW FOR SUEZ WORKERS

The Suez Canal Company issued a statement in London on Monday, July 30, saying that its employees in Egypt were now cut off from the company's authority. They were subjected to compulsory work, under penalty of imprisonment, in a zone under martial law.

They include 350 French subjects, 135 British subjects, some 900 Europeans of other nationalities and two United States citizens. The statement denounced the situation as a violation of the rights of the individual.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO SUEZ

Destroyers Sail To Mediterranean

A British Admiralty spokesman in London said on Tuesday July 31 that "certain naval moves have been ordered" in Britain as a result of President Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal. Messages flashed on Plymouth and Devonport cinema screens recalling officers and ratings to the 13,000 ton, 25-knot Carrier, H.M.S. Ocean and patrols went around the towns calling up sailors on local night leave. Aircraft carriers are frequently used for this purpose, their vast hangars providing accommodation for several thousand troops.

Sailors were also recalled to certain other ships in the Portsmouth Command.

It was confirmed in London that four British troopships, carrying 6,000 soldiers and families, had been diverted from the Suez Canal and told to sail round the Cape. This diversion will cost £23,000 extra per ship and an additional period of about 14 days.

The Thought-Provoking Presidential Address

The thought-provoking Presidential Address of the Kenya Indian Congress by Mr. N. S. MANGAT, Q.C., forms a Special Supplement of today's issue. Those readers who have received their copy of the "Colonial Times" in the morning may collect the Special Supplement after 4.30 p.m. (and before 5 p.m.) from our office in the Reata Road, or from their own suppliers.

The above photograph of a Kikuyu girl is by Mr. Bhardwaj, the Special Photographer who arrived here from India to cover Dr. Radhakrishnan's memorable African tour and opening of the Gandhi Memorial Academy. It was taken in the Kikuyuland where a social revolution in the form of villagization is in progress. The happy face of this Kikuyu girl mirrors the happiness she enjoys in her new environments.

COMMUNIST TROOPS INVADE BURMA

Occupy 500-Mile Frontier Says Report

Several hundred fully armed Chinese communist troops have crossed Burma's north-east frontier, say reports reaching Rangoon on Tuesday July 31.

GRAVE SITUATION REPORTED

The reports say the troops occupied a 500-mile stretch of Sino-Burmese frontier. U Ba Swe, the Burmese Premier, has called an emergency session of his Cabinet to consider what he described as the grave international situation arising out of this flagrant violation of the Burmese frontier.

The Chinese troops have ignored all Burmese protests. They are strung out in a wide area along the eastern frontier of Kachin and Wa States. The English-language newspaper "The Nation" said on Tuesday that the Chinese troops were moving inland.

Many Killed In S.A. Riots

Severe rioting took place at Tvaton (S. Africa) during the week and the death-roll has risen to eight. This is an area specially selected for Native occupation under the apartheid master plan. It is thirty miles south of Johannesburg and houses 58,000 Natives gathered to serve the heavy industries of Vereeniging and Vanderbijl Park.

For more than a year trouble has been brewing. It started when the bus company serving the area raised its fares. There was an immediate boycott, many Africans preferring to walk eight miles or more to work rather than pay the increase.

Six weeks ago the bus company reduced fares to the old level. There were two factions left in the location. Those in favour of continuing the boycott including all the "Russians," a large band of Africans who have caused trouble in other areas. Many of these are Basutos. Their plan of campaign has been to form in solid phalanxes and to march through the streets inviting trouble.

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Bristol University Scholarship For Fort Hall Teacher

Mr. William Kimemia Githu, a Fort Hall schoolmaster, whose courage during the Emergency earned him the M.B.E., leaves Kenya on August 27 for a year's education course at Bristol University made possible by a Government scholarship.

HIS SACRIFICES FOR THE EDUCATION OF FUTURE LEADERS

During the worst years of the Emergency Mr. Kimemia's life was in constant danger because of his stubborn and uncompromising hostility towards Mau Mau. He was the main instrument in keeping open the schools of the African Christain Church in Fort Hall, of which he was supervisor, and played a great part in the organisation of the Kikuyu Guard in his home area.

Aged 34, Mr. Kimemia was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Makerere University College. After working at the Government African Secondary School at Kigumo, near Nyeri, he joined the African Christain Church and Schools and helped establish their schools in the Fort Hall district. From 1951 to 1953 Mr. Kimemia was headmaster of the A.C.C.S. intermediate schpol at Githuru and supervisor of the organisation's schools in Fort Hall.

In October, 1951, all managers of schools in Kikuyuland, Meru and Embu were called to Nyeri to discuss the implementation of the Beecher Report on Education. Mr. Kimemia attended as the A. C.C.S. representative. His organisation at that time controlled 12 primary schools and two intermediate schools. Today his schools are flourishing. By 1957 the A.C. C.S. will control 18 primary schools and four intermediate schools under the management of Mr. Kimemia.

Mr. Kimemia was a target for Mau Mau, which was rapidly increasing its hold on the Kikuyu. In May, 1952, he was attacked in his house at Githuru by a gang of terrorists who injured him and stole some £270 of school funds.

Within the next few months the terrorists made special efforts to force members of the A.C.C.S. to take the Mau Mau oath. Mr. Kimemia rallied his people, bought himself a shotgun for his personal protection and set about organising open resistance to terrorism. He established the first Home Guard force at Githumu with 80 men. Most of these men proved to be terrorist sympathisers, and Mr. Kimemia later reduced the force to 15 proved loyalists who were to form the nucleus of Kikuyu resistance to Mau Mau in Githuru during the grim months that lay ahead.

During these anxious months Mr. Kimemia's greatest concern was to keep his schools open in the face of terrorist attacks, murder and torture. He built Kikuyu Guard posts around some schools, brought others into loyalist strongholds and organised daily escorts for the children to and from school.

Mr. Kimemia's aged father, now in his late sixties, joined the Kikuyu Guard at its inception and saw some heavy fighting. His brother, Assistant District Officer Samuel Mugo Githu, was awarded the George Medal and the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct during the Emergency. This district officer's leadership during the worst days of terrorism has been described officially as "brilliant."

Mr. Kimemia is married, and has three children.

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Policy Statement

(By: MR. D. G. MEHTA)

To achieve complete unity among all sections of the Kenya population is essential and in my opinion, to work to that end a policy of harmonious co-existence must be planned. In spite of retaining established cultural ties and entity according to their origins, the residents of Kenya should progressively build up a common citizenship and nationalism with firm loyalty to the Crown and the country. Political representation should, therefore, gradually be based on common electoral roll and responsible franchise and the Ministerial posts should be allocated, on agreed bases, from amongst those who are returned by the common electorate.

Economic Development

To improve economic development of the country it is essential that a programme for agricultural, commercial and industrial advancement should be planned in co-operation and co-ordination of all groups. Trade and enterprise should be free of restrictions. Monopolies of all types, governmental or private, should be discouraged and disallowed.

For the healthy progress of the country, immigration policy though based generally on local consideration, should be devoid of racial discrimination in spirit and in practice. Commercial, industrial and social needs should get equal attention and consideration as that of agriculture and until Kenya could produce its own trained and enlightened personnel (When condition itself would discourage immigration), liberal immigration from the Commowealth sources should be allowed.

Equal Opportunity On Merit

There should be equal opportunity for all on qualification and merit to rise to the highest level in every vocation and in public service. The less advanced members of the community should be assisted to progress in life to reach higher standards with patience and forbearance.

While encouranging better standard the cost of living should be brought down to establish confidence and stability in the public mind.

Relieve Common Man of High Taxation

The common man should be substantially relieved of the tax burden. The present rates of personal and poll tax are very high they being emergency measures enacted to meet certain deficiency in the economic structure of the Colony, should be revised soon and reduced to its pre-war level. Secondly, the two direct taxes, the personal or poll tax and the income tax, should be combined under one head and the amount of the personal or poll tax should be allowed to offset from the assessment of the income tax. The taxation policy should be so framed as to attract continuous capital inflow to add to the prosperity and per capita income of the community in general.

The education should be less expensive and, wherever possible, free. Each child of every resident must get basic knowledge to be able to live and lead a decent life and to progress according to ability.

Make Health Service Cheap

In the matter of health expert care, attention and treatment should be equal and universal to all the members of the public irrespective of race or status in life.

Public transport should be cheap and comfortable. Roads, bridges, and ferries should be constructed and maintained on modern standard and should be free to use.

Economic housing should be encouraged and where possible provided by the Authority to the less fortunate members of the society at cheap rental.

C. T. DIARY

Winner of An Award

Mr. Vinday Inamdar
(See Report on page 10)

NEW JUDGE

Mr. John Pelley Murphy, Q.C., Attorney-General of Zanzibar has been appointed a Puisne Judge in Kenya. Mr. Murphy is 47 and entered the Colonial Legal Service in 1936 as Assistant Crown Solicitor, Hong Kong, and was promoted Attorney-General Gambia, in 1947 and transferred to Zanzibar as Attorney-General in 1950. He is unmarried.

IMAMAT DAY

Ismaili Community today celebrates Imamat Day to commemorate the assumption by H. H. The Aga Khan the responsibility as the Spiritual Head of the Ismailis throughout the world on August 17, 1885. In a special message H. H. says: "it is the fundamental point in our religion to be loyal and devoted to the country where you live." May His Highness live long to guide the destines of his followers.

MR. D. D. PURI

Mr. D. D. Puri, the well-known businessman, past president of the Arya Samaj and the Kenya Indian Congress, and an old settler of Machakos, returned this week from India. Mr. Puri is at present engaged in extending his printing press business in New Delhi.

OUR STUDENTS' PAGE

"Our Students' Page", a regular feature of this paper at one time, is to be re-started from the next week.

BRITISH AIRLINERS POPULAR THE WORLD OVER

More than half (51.25%) of the gas turbine airliners on order in the world are British. There are ten such types, five turbojet and five turboprop, being manufactured in four countries and orders for these aircraft stand at present at 880 — of this total, 451 are British and 429 foreign.

Last week, de Havilland announced a £19 million order from Capital Airlines of the United States for turbojet Comet IVs and IVAs and British European Airways signed a £20 million contract with Vickers-Armstrongs for 20 turboprop Vanguards and 16 more Viscount 800s.

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'Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374
NAIROBI, SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1956.

THE CONGRESS SESSION

This week-end the Kenya Indian Congress will meet in a Session at Nakuru. It is an important session because it will give the Indian community an opportunity to place its views on record before the general elections for the Legislative Council take place. Such views will then be borne in mind by Indian candidates, by Government, and by all political organisations.

We hope, however, no attempt will be made either to 'capture' the Congress or to use it for personal or sectional interests. Such attempts have been made in the past — but always to the detriment of the Indian community. Should personal ambition persuade some person or persons to try to obtain a controlling interest in the Congress this time, the results will, again, be other than gratifying.

We have seen more than once before that the prestige of our political organisations varies with the persons who control them. It is most essential that the prestige of the central organisation of Indians be and remain high. And it follows automatically that the persons who form the committees of the Congress should be persons of unquestionable integrity and a reasonable degree of selflessness.

It is also to be hoped that no attempt will be made to get the Congress to approve policies which are out of line with the ideals for which it has stood in the past. We are saying this because we know that it is not impossible for a group of people (who have a purpose to serve) to obtain approval of a resolution which is not in the long term interests of either the Indian community or the Colony as a whole.

There is virtually no disagreement among Indians on what should be the ultimate shape of things in Kenya. But opinion does differ on the next step in political progress, that is on the arrangements for the transitional period. Here, we feel, there is one principle which, if adhered to, will ensure that the community does not go astray. That principle is this. All steps that take us towards the goal may be accepted and all steps that take us either backwards or sideways are to be rejected. If this principle be borne in mind, the Indian community cannot go far wrong.

The Congress should remain a representative organisation and thus a uniting force. It should not allow itself to become the tool of ambitious individuals. It can agree to any changes in the political or social or economic sphere so long as they do not take the community further away from the goal. There is no need to insist that all our demands shall be granted immediately, but there is need to guard against the danger of allowing the name of the community to be used in support of schemes which are inconsistent with the democratic ideal.

COMMONWEALTH TALKS -- A FAILURE?

Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, told a press conference in Ottawa, Canada, that he was not satisfied with the results of the Commonwealth conference in London. "My own view is that we try to cover too much ground," he said. When the Prime Ministers held differing views on a subject the conference went to the next item without reaching a conclusion.

He went on: "I rather like conclusions myself. I would rather like to see in future consideration of one important group of matters, hammering away to see if we cannot produce a common opinion which we can state to the world. I think the world still needs the common judgment and force of the Commonwealth. I think that if we ever completely abandon the idea of trying to have a common view we shall be words to the point where we are offering constructive views to the world as representing a group of nations, I think that in that sense the Commonwealth would continue to be an important third force in the world."

INDIA'S PLAN TO RAISE COFFEE OUTPUT

The Indian Government has approved a Five-Year Plan for increasing coffee production by over 9,000 tons per year.

The programme, estimated to cost about rupees 29.5 milion (£2.2 million) will be implemented by the Indian Coffee Board. The present average annual production is about 20,000 tons.

Gnat Aircraft Factory In India

The Indian Minister for Defence Organisation, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi informed the Lok Sabha (Lower House) last week that the Gnat jet aircrafts were to be manufactured in the Hindusthan Aircraft Factory.

Mr. Tyagi said negotiations with the British Aircraft Factory were expected to be completed "very soon." A new factory in the Public Sector would have to be set up for the manufacture of aero engines, he added.

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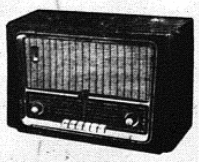

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BEAUTIFUL GARDENS COMPETITION

It has been decided to hold a competition in the City for householders to take a pride in their gardens. The objective is, over a period of time, to bring about a general improvement in the standards of the gardens of private residences and thus to create a more beautiful City.

Separate Classes for Large and Small Gardens

The Competition is organised and sponsored by a Committee consisting of representatives of the City Council, the Horticultural Society and the Arts and Crafts Society, and a panel of expert judges will be appointed at the appropriate time.

Dr. V. R. Patel has offered a very beautiful silver cup as a prize for the overall winner and it is hoped that a considerable number of other attractive prizes will be available for presentation.

For the purposes of the Competition, the City will be divided into three sections — Eastern, Northern and Southern, and details of this division will be furnished to those who enter.

Entries will further be divided into two classes — one comprising large gardens (over ½ acre) and the other small gardens (under ½ acre). Judging will take place early in January 1957 and entries for the competition will close on the 30th November, 1956.

Entrance fees are Europeans and Asians Shs. 5/- and Africans Sh. 1/-.

Would intending entrants please write to the Secretary, Beautiful Gardens Competition, P.O. Box 3808, enclosing their entrance fee and also stating their exact address, box number, and whether their garden is over or under ½ acre in size — this can be an approximate estimate only,.

Mayor On Spiritual Advantage of Gandening

The Mayoress and I are very pleased indeed to commend the Beautiful Gardens Competition, details of which have been released today.

The greatest credit is due to Dr. V. R. Patel, whose enthusiasm for the idea, and generosity in presenting a handsome trophy for annual competition, has been largely responsible for bringing the scheme to fruition.

The object of the competition is simple, but twofold: firstly, to stimulate pride in the appearance of our homes and gardens, and so create a more beautiful city which is a joy to its inhabitants and to its visitors.

There is a second reason and it is, perhaps, more fundamental. More and more people are learning that the deep satisfaction and serenity derived from a love of gardening is a source of great spiritual strength to the individual, and thereby the community as a whole cannot fail to gain in character.

We hope that public support for the competition will be very great indeed, for it will reflect a general desire to live in a more attractive city. For a city can only be as clean and beautiful as its citizens want it to be.

OBITUARY:

Vazier Pirbhai L. Motani

Death occurred of Vazier Pirbhai Lalji Motani of Kampala at the Asian Hospital, Kampala, on Thursday, the 19th July 1956 at 8.35 a.m. He was 61. In his passing away, Uganda has lost a pioneer and a prominent cotton ginner and businessman, whose charitable activities extended in the fields of religion, education and social welfare.

He first arrived in East Africa in 1913, and after a short stay in Kenya, settled down in the then restricted districts of Acholi and Kakamari in the Northern Province of Uganda where he founded, and was senior partner of, the well-known pioneer firm of Messrs. Pirbhai & Vallimohamed, which subsequently extended its business activities to Kitgum, Lira, Atura, Gulu, Paranga, Jinja, Torit, Juba (in the Sudan) and, finally, at Kampala in 1941. He was also managing director of many other firms. During and after the first world war, during his early stay in Acholi and Lango Districts he rendered useful services to the Protectorate Government. He was the President of the Indian Association, Lira, for many years.

The Aga Khan Mosques at Gulu and Kaberamaido, and the Aga Khan School's Teachers' Quarters (one block) at Kampala speak highly for his charities and services to the Ismaili Community, of which he was a prominent member and to which he rendered valuable services. He was a member of H. H. the Aga Khan Ismaili Provincial Council, Kampala, for eight years, and in recognition of his many services he was created "VAZIER" (Minister) by H. H. the Aga Khan in 1954. He was one of the founder-members of the Ismailia Corporation (Uganda) Ltd. of Kampala. Because of his jovial nature he had made friends with many of all races, and he was known as "SETH" to many of his friends and well-wishers.

His funeral was attended by a very large number of people which included many prominent members of other communities.

He leaves a widow, four sons (one of whom is a member of H. H. the Aga Khan Provincial Council, Kampala, and another a Dental Surgeon), five grand children, three daughters-in-law and a vast circle of relatives spread over whole of East Africa. The "Colonial Times" prays for the Eternal Peace of the Departed Soul and extends its condolences to all members of the bereaved family.

MURDERER SHOT DEAD

An escaped convict, Osale Otango of the Maragoli tribe, Nyanza Province, Kenya, was shot when evading arrest by a Police party patrol near Lushoto early Friday morning July 20, and died almost immediately from wounds received. Osale was wanted for the murder of an African in December, a European in March and for four woundings.

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THE INDIAN SCENE

By Eleuterio Soares, The 'Colonial Times' Special Correspondent In Bombay

END OF PANDIT NEHRU'S TOUR OF THE WEST

Bombay, 29th July, 1956.

Mr. Nehru received a hero's welcome on the completion of his mission of peace abroad. Large throngs gathered to receive him at the airport and later officials, Members of Parliament, prominent citizens of Delhi and members of the diplomatic corps greeted Mr. Nehru at a banquet given by the President in honour of the Prime Minister. Mr. Nehru, however, has so far made no comment about his tour abroad except for declaring that he was glad to be back home, but he is expected to aprise the nation either through a statement in the Parliament or a press conference in the near future about the outcome of and the impression gained during his European tour.

Ticklish Problems At Home

The Prime Minister, however, has come back home to face many ticklish problems which were awaiting his return. High in the list of priorities is the situation in the Naga Hills which although not so serious as it was a few months ago is still far from satisfactory. The Army could have made short shrift of the trouble; but, apart from the territorial difficulties further accentuated by the monsoon and the advantages which the rebels enjoy being sons of the soil, the Army is handicapped in the face of the fact that the Nagas are our own people and cannot be treated on the same level as an enemy. Demands have been made that the army should be given a free hand but the Government is not likely to embark on such a policy. It is also widely felt that the Naga problem is not purely a law and order one and must be viewed in the political perspective. It is maintained that the time has become for the Government of India to make some administrative moves towards the establishment of a Naga State within the Union, an aspiration subscribed to by most Nagas, by bringing the entire tribal areas under single administration by integrating the Naga territories which are administered by the Assam Government, into the North East Frontier Agency.

Now that the Prime Minister has returned the Government is expected to give the matter its serious consideration. The possibility of the Prime Minister paying a visit to the disturbed area to make an on-the-spot study is not ruled out.

States Reorganisation

At the moment the Prime Minister is already face to face with states reorganisation problems, since the relevant Bill is now being considered by the Parliament. Although no fresh changes are being made, the Prime Minister will be called upon to use all his tact and diplomacy to smoothen all the differences which are still marring the speedier implementation of the reorganisation proposals. The Government, however, has not closed the door against changes even at the present stage if the parties concerned put forward agreed formulae. One of the methods suggested is for the members of Parliament from the areas concerned to sit together and strive for an agreed solution to the disputes, particularly the border ones. The possibility of a bilingual state for Bombay with the Bombay City as the capital is not yet given up particularly since the former Finance Minister made the surprising declaration in the Parliament that prominent leaders of Maharashtra and Gujarat are still in favour of such a state. Mr. V. V. Giri, the former Labour Minister of the Government of India, is reportedly using his influence to explore the possibilities of bringing the idea to consumation. In the meanwhile the Government of India's decision to place the City under Central Administration stands.

Mr. Deshmukh's Resignation

The decision has already caused a Cabinet crisis in the resignation of Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, the Finance Minister. One of the first acts of the Prime Minister on his return from his tour was to accept the resignation which had been pending for a long time. The Prime Minister has himself taken over the Finance Ministry pending the appointment of a new Finance Minister probably sometime in October. That will also be a stop gap measure till the general elections and it is hinted that Mr. Pant, the Home Minister, may take over the portfolio, with Mr. Morarji Desai moving over to the Centre to take up either the Home or Defence Ministries. The name of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the present Minister for Commerce and Industry and Steel, is also being mentioned. This time the Prime Minister is expected to agree to the long standing Party demand that a full fledged Congressman should be in charge of Finance.

Regret, however, is generally expressed here that Mr. Deshmukh should have marked his exit from the Cabinet by creating a bitter contoversy over the functioning of the Cabinet which casts serious aspersions on the Prime Minister. Mr. Deshmukh alleges that the Government of India's decision over Bombay announced during the A.I.C. C. session in Bombay was not approved by the Cabinet. Mr. Nehru, of course, has given Mr. Deshmukh a befiting and effective reply while expressing his desire not to enter into a private controversy with the former Finance Minister. The Prime Minister has pointed out that his Bombay announcement was merely a reiteration of the Government's earlier decision duly approved by the Cabinet — a fact which Mr. Deshmukh has not disputed — except for the clarification of associating the people with the administration of the place and taking a decision on the future of the City after a lapse of time through democratic means. In the light of this, Mr. Deshmukh's performance looks rather childish and immature and is regretted by all those who admire his undoubted talents. In view of the controversy the possibility of Mr. Deshmukh being associated with the Government in some other way so as to benefit the country with his services is ruled out. Ostensibly, Mr. Deshmukh desires to retire from politics but there are people who think that Mr. Deshmukh has manoeuvred his resignation in order to establish himself in the eyes of Maharashtrians where, so far, he had no following whatsoever, having never been in politics, with an eye on a future political career. One can fully visualise Maharashtrians pleading Mr. Deshmukh to give his services to the state.

Anjar Disaster

In the meanwhile the Central and States governments are taking all possible measures to rehabilitate the victims of the disastrous earthquake which has partically razed to the ground the flourishing town of Anjar in Cutch. Over 200 people have lost their lives while hundreds of others out of a population of 22,000, have been injured. Over 1,000 houses have collapsed rendering thousands of people homeless. Prompt measures have been taken to bring relief to the victims. Army and police moved into area as soon as the news was received to do rescue work and clear the debris. Various Governments have also announced grants for relief while many unofficial organisations have either sanctioned funds or have started new funds for the purpose.

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TILAK'S BIRTH CENTENARY

Portrait Garlanded at India House

(From our London Correspondent, London, July 23.)

The portrait of Lokamanya Tilak, which was unveiled at India House by Prime Minister Nehru on July 12, was garlanded by India's High Commissioner in London, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, on July 23. Garlanding the portrait, she said:

"We meet here today to celebrate the first centenary of the birth of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. In this swiftly-moving world one often forgets the great things of the past. It is, therefore, necessary to receive inspiration from time to time and to be reminded of those who laid the foundations of India's freedom. There have been many great men in India, both in the past and in the present, but Lokamanya has his own special place in history. But for his contribution we could not have moved with such rapidity towards our freedom. He prepared the ground and created a consciousness in the minds of Indian people by his stirring slogan: 'Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it.' He aroused every man and woman in the country to a sense of his or her responsibility. It is a high honour indeed to have a reminder of this great man in India House and to have the opportunity to dedicate ourselves to the things for which he stood.

"I feel specially privileged that it was during my term of office as India's High Commissioner that Kesari-Mahratta Trust has presented this beautiful portrait to India House and I would like to express my gratitude to the Trust. I have no doubt that all those who pass through the portals of this building will receive encouragement and inspiration from this portrait."

Lord Listowel and Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., were among those who attended the ceremony at India House.

House Of Commons Luncheon

SPEECHES BY MR. STRACHEY AND MR. BROCKWAY

The centenary of Tilak's birth was also celebrated in London on July 23, with a luncheon at the House of Commons attended by many members of the House, friends of India and prominent Indian residents. Labour member of Parliament Mr. Fenner Brockway presided, and India's High Commissioner in Britain, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, attended, as well as the ambassador for Liberia and the Commissioner for the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Mr. John Strachey, who was War Secretary in Britain's last Labour Government for some time, was guest of honour.

"Founding Father"

Speaking at the luncheon, Mr. Strachey said that what was going on in India today was of world-wide significance, and those developments of today would have been impossible without the work of great Indian leaders like Tilak. "India's second Five-Year Plan is perhaps the key endeavour in the whole world today," said Mr. Strachey, who has lately returned from a visit to that country. He added that without India's second Five-Year Plan there would be nothing before the world but the rigid totalitarian plans of the Communists for development. But in India today some new initiative was taking place and it was beginning to be appreciated by the world. Tilak was in many respects the "founding father" of that work.

Mr. Strachey said: "Our two nations, India and Britain, do seem to have already set some sort of example in the way of carrying on their disputes and struggles and settling them in a more relatively civilised way." One lesson of the Indian struggle for freedom was that "how you do things becomes more important than what you do." The "peaceful battle" that the Indian national leaders fought for freedom had left no bitterness behind it. That was the contribution above all that the Indian national leaders made to modern thinking by carrying on their struggle in a more civilised way.

It was recalled at the luncheon by Mr. Tahmankar that Mr. Strachey was the great-nephew of Mr. Justice Strachey who sentenced Tilak in 1897 to eighteen months' hard labour for sedition. The Strachey family's association with India went back to the middle of the 18th century.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, the oldest survivor of the committee that received Tilak when he visited Britain in 1919, described the Lokmanya as "John the Baptist to Gandhiji." He assured "the millions of Indians" celebrating the Tilak centenary today in India that there were large numbers of British friends in this country who associated themselves with the celebrations.

Messages of support to the objects of the luncheon, which was organised by the Lokamanya Tilak Birthday Centenary Committee, were received from Earl and Lady Attlee, Lord Pethick Lawrence, Admiral Earl Mountbatten, Lord and Lady Ogmore, Lord and Lady Stansgate, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Mr. H. N. Brailsford and several members of Parliament.

In addition to members of the House of Commons who attended the luncheon, those present also included Lord Haden-Guest, Lord Listowel, Mr. H. S. L. Polak and Mrs. Polak, Mr. Devdas Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi, and 82-year-old Dr. K. M. Pardhey, described as the oldest Indian resident in Britain.

Biography Published

The centenary was also celebrated with the publication of an authorised biography of the great Indian leader sponsored by the Kesari-Mahratta Trust of Poona and written by Mr. D. V. Tahmankar. In a foreword to the book, Mrs. Pandit said that to her generation Tilak's slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it" was "the flaming torch which led us out of the darkness and frustration of the period into light and liberty and life." "Like the facets of a diamond, there were many sides to his brilliance," added Mrs. Pandit. "He was a scholar of deep learning and culture, and neither politics nor prison prevented him from enriching Marathi literature by his well-known Gita Rahasya and other works."

The day was declared a closed public holiday. All India Radio broadcast a special programme for the occasion on July 22 and 23.

Scholar and Patriot

Born on July 23, 1856. Tilak passed his B.A. with mathematics (1st Class) in 1876 and his LL.B. in 1879. On January 10, 1880, he joined the New English School at Poona.

He and his friends started two newspapers Kesari and Mahratta, in Marathi and English, respectively, to educate the public. They were conducted extremely ably and fearlessly throughout his life. Therefore, he was prosecuted several times for his writings, championing a just cause and exposing public grievances. He was sentenced to imprisonment first in 1882 and again in 1897, and later in 1908 to transportation for six years and detained in Mandalay.

The Government did their best to crush his spirit; they even attacked his private character by getting up false prosecutions, but these only increased his popularity and firm hold on the affection of the people. In 1884 he and friends started the Deccan Education Society and he taught in Ferguson College, which was opened in January 1885. Very soon, however, he severed his connection with the School and College and devoted himself solely to the Indian National Congress. He soon made his mark in journalism and public work.

Tilak was a great and profound scholar. His Orion and Arctic Home of the Vedas and Geeta Rahasya bear witness to his original and deep thinking.

Lokamanya died on August 1, 1920. "Unless Swaraj is achieved, India shall not prosper. It is required for our existence." These were his last words.

President's Broadcast to the Nation

Tilak Birth Centenary Celebrations in India were inaugurated on July 22 by President Rajandra Prasad with a broadcast to the nation. He said Lokamanya Tilak would go down in history as one of the foremost builders of the Indian nation. It was his example, his ideals and his writings which inspired Congress leaders in latter days and gave them not only their ideology but also their principal slogan: "Swaraj is our birthright."

The President said today we were in the happy position of seeing Lokamanya Tilak's dreams come true. He was a reputed scholar of Sanskrit and his commentary on the Bhagavad Gita was one of the best commentaries on that great book. His service to learning and research was so great that if he had not been the political leader and fighter that he was, his memory would be cherished by scholars for his original contribution.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad added: "On this day, as our thoughts turn to that great Indian, let us learn from his great art of thinking freely and acting courageously."

Messages From Leaders

Messages have been issued by Prime Minister Nehru, the Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, Home Minister Pant, and other leaders. The Prime Minister says it is difficult to write about persons who have dominated the life of the country during a crucial period as Lokamanya Tilak did. He adds: "We cannot measure a giant by our normal yardstick." Lokamanya Tilak moulded the thinking of two generations of Indians and brought them to that pitch of endeavour and sacrifice which later resulted in India's freedom.

Mr. Dhebar says Lokamanya Tilak will be remembered as an illustrious example of patriotism and embodiment of sacrifice and courage. In his message, Mr. Pant says Lokamanya Tilak will be remembered in India's history not only as the founder of a robust nationalism but also as one of the leading architects of our freedom movement.

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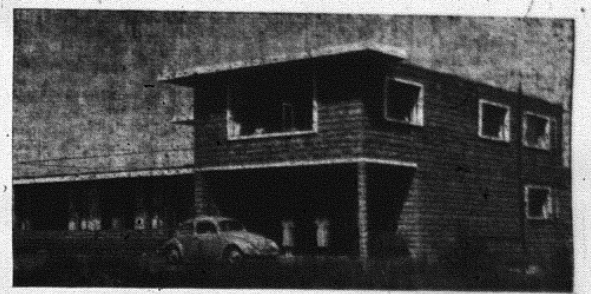

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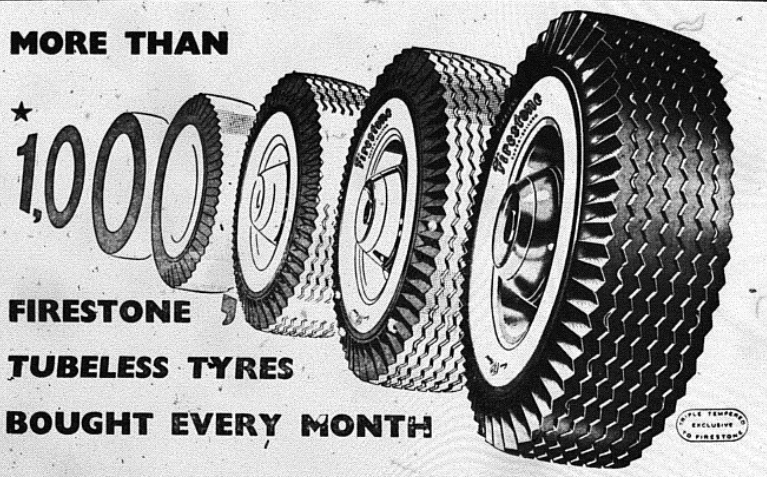

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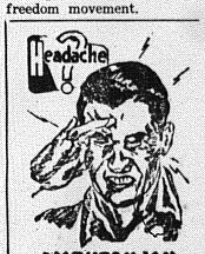

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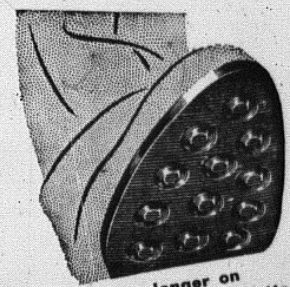
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The 1956 edition of an official handbook prepared by the Central Office of Information which gives the most important facts and figures about Britain and the British has just been published — "Britain: An Official Handbook" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 15s net).

The Britain: Handbook was first produced in 1946 exclusively for overseas readers, to answer the questions they most frequently asked about the British people, institutions, administration and economy. Successive editions became the main foundation of the Reference and Library facilities provided by the British Information Services abroad. The handbook was placed on general sale in 1954 and its immediate success justified the decision to continue the publication as an annual and keep abreast of the latest developments, it now contains 477 pages. There are 40 photographs, 16 diagrams, 7 line maps, coloured end-paper maps and a fold-in map of the United Kingdom. The handbook is fully indexed, and contains a 34-page bibliography relating to each section of the text.

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Revised and enlarged to

"Britain: An Official Handbook" is unique in providing an authoritative account of the major administrative institutions and the national economy of the United Kingdom. It contains a wealth of factual and statistical information derived from official sources, which is not readily available elsewhere. It is thus complementary to existing raference books, and has been found invaluable particularly by students, teachers, writers, businessmen, officials and visitors to Britain. The handbook makes no claim to be comprehensive, but nevertheless covers a wide variety of subjects in explaining the part played by the Government in the life of the community.

Separate chapters deal with Government and Administration, Defence, the National Economy, Industry, Transport and Communications, Labour, Finance, Trade, Social Welfare, Housing and Planning, Religion, Science, the Arts, the Press, and Sound and Television Broadcasting. While the handbook is about the United Kingdom as a whole, separate facts and figures are given, when obtainable, for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Particular attention is paid in the new edition to Britain's plans for atomic power stations, the electrification of main railways and the construction of new motor roads. It also gives glimpses into some fascinating byways of British life — allotments, bird sanctuaries, coffee bars and zebra crossings are all mentioned.

The handbook is on sale at Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, or can be ordered through the EAST AFRICAN STANDARD. Price: Cloth-bound, 15s. (by post in the U.K. 16s. 3d.). Stiff Card Covers, 7s 6d. in the U.K.

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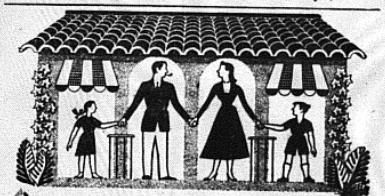

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20,000-YEAR-OLD PAINTINGS ON CAVE WALLS

Cave drawings and paintings, about 200 centuries old, have been discovered in South-West France, in the Dordogne Department. Abbe Breuil, the archaeologist and prehistorian, said that the cave wall drawings were some of the finest he had seen.

FRENCH DISCOVERY

The most famous prehistoric paintings in France are at Lascaux, in the neighbouring Correze Department. They were discovered in 1946. They consist of red, black and yellow drawings of animals up to 25,000 years old.

Of the 100 drawings now discovered, 61 represent mammoths, a dozen bison, and others horses and rhinoceros.

BRITISH EXPEDITION CONQUERS 23,000 ft. HIMALAYAN PEAK

Four men of a British expedition have reached the summit of Muztagh Tower, a 23,000 ft. mountain in the Himalaya which had never before been attempted.

The leader, Mr. John Harlog, of South Kensington, London, said in a message that he and three others, in pairs, made the final climb on July 6 and 7, up the west ridge from a camp at 21,000 ft. in the Karakorum range. His companions were Joseph Brown, Jan MacNaught Davis and Dr. T. Patey.

Mr. Brown, who lives in Manchester, England, was a member of last year's successful Kanchenjunga expedition, and was one of the first pair to climb that mountain.

Muztagh Tower, which has an almost vertical face, is a few miles from Muztagh Pass, on the old trade route between China and India.

EAST AFRICAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

CAPTURED TERRORISTS HELP SECURITY FORCES

Mr. Fenner Brockway (Labour, Eton & Slough) asked the Colonial Secretary how far the Regulations for the use of captured terrorists to assist the security forces in Kenya are applicable to those who surrender; and if their wish to serve in this manner must be stated before a magistrate before they can be detained in police custody for the thirty days laid down in the Regulations

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, pursuant to the reply of the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs on 23rd April last, supplied the following information:-

Captured and surrendreed terrorists may vplunteer to assist the Security Forces. Such efforts are most frequently made and accepted immediately after capture or surrender.

A surrendered terrorist, who is normally held initially under Emergency Regulation 2 (6) and not Emergency Regulation 28, does not have to be brought before a Magistrate unless and until the permitted period of police custody has expired without a detention order having been made, or unless, in an exceptional case, the Attorney-General has directed that he be prosecuted for offences not covered by the surrender immunity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Welcome, Princess Margaret

Sir, — The year 1956 is sure to go down in our history as a great year. The people of East Africa recently saw distinguished visitors like two master football players, some Navies, Film Stars and the great, great renowned philosopher Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of India.

And now, that the actual date of arrival of charming Princess Margaret, the sister of our Queen Elizabeth II, has been announced through every newspaper and on Radio, we are looking forward to a great occasion. The Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Desmond O'Hagan, referred at the Idd-ul-Haj Baraza in Mombasa the need for Mombasa to take on a bright new look during the visit of the Princess.

From the moment Her Royal Highness alights from her aircraft at Port Reitz airport Mombasaites will celebrate until she boards the Royal Yacht Britannia to continue her journey starting from Mombasa, and the Mombasa people will also get the golden chance to see the Royal Ship Britannia in which the Royal family is travelling.

Now let us wait and watch the time when Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret arrives.

Yours etc.,
KARIM A. KARIMJEE

Asian Blood Bank

Sir,— I have been instructed by my Executive to inform your readers that the British Red Cross Society will continue to operate the Asian Blood Bank on a voluntary basis.

About fifty pints of blood are supplied each month by the Asian people, and the response to demands in recent months has been adequate.

We hope that no attempt will be made to recruit from our panel of donors whose services we highly appreciate.

Yours etc.,
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Colony Director.

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Sports

FOURTH TEST:

Australians No Match For England

AUSSIES THUNDER STRUCK BY LAKER

England won the fourth Test Match against Australia by an innings and 170 runs at Old Trafford. Indeed this Test was a personal truimph to Jim Laker who helped wipe out the Australians by claiming 9 wickets in the 1st innings and all 10 wickets in the 2nd with an analysis of 19 wickets for 90 runs to set up a new world record and thus keep the ASHES in England. In the 1st inning not one of the Australian batsman could master the bowling of Laker and Lock and were all out for 84 runs, Laker taking 9/37 runs. In the 2nd inning, Craig, playing in his first Test against England and one of the most stylish batsmen in the world, with McDonald showed any resistance. Laker had Craig L.B.W. once again in the match. McDonald played a fine innings looked like being the only Australian to score a century in this Test-match-series but failed when he attempted to hook Laker and was caught by Oakman. Among the tailenders Benaud batted stubbornly for half and hour before he too was one of Laker's victims.

Final Scores were:

ENGLAND:— 1st innings: 459(Sheppard 113, Richardson 104, Cowdrey 80).

AUSTRALIA:— 1st innings: 84 (McDonald 32, Laker 9/37).

AUSTRALIA:—2nd. innings: 205 (McDonald 89, Craig 38, Burke 33, Laker 10/53).

Tennis

In the American Zone of the Davis Cup, United States beat Canada and now qualify to meet Mexico in the final. In the men's singles Ham Richardson beat Bob by 6-4, 6-4, 13-11.

Jaroslav Drobuy former Wimbledon champion beat Neale Fraser, Australian Davis Cup international, by 7-5, 6-3, 6-3 to win the Gstaad International lawn tennis championship at Switzerland.

Vic Seixas, 1953 Wimbledon champion, won the Pennsylvania State lawn tennis title at Philadelphia U.S.A. for the seventh time when he defeated Art Larsen 7-5, 6-1, 6-4 in the final.

• • •

Mombasa News

August Events

August for Mombasa promises to be an enjoyable month for a number of events, sporting, social, commercial are to take place during the month.

In the sporting world, the Island Town will have golden opportunity to welcome the Pakistan Cricket XI play here. Many cricket enthusiasts will see the familiar faces of Kardar, Fazal Mohmud, Hanif, all well-known in the cricket world of the Commonwealth.

The revival of the Mombasa Exhibition of Trade, Industry and Agriculture, after a suspension of 16 years, is another outstanding event of the month. Although the sponsors complain that as much interest in the Exhibition as was expected has not been shown, the fact remains that it is going to be a very successful one, for quite a good number of stalls have been hired by various firms, the Railway, the Agriculture Department, the Indian and the Pakistan Commissioners and so on.

Anand Bazaar Fete is, yet another social event of the month. Being held on the occasion of Lord Krishna's birthday, it attracts quite a good number of people and has become an annual feature for the Island.

To provide tonic to those politically minded, there is the important day of **August 23**, when nomination by the various candidates standing for the Legislative Council elections will be filed.

Thus, the whole month will be one of some lively activity in the social and political world. I do not know what will be the position in the commercial world where Macmillan's credit squeeze is said to be dealing a very crippling blow.

NOTICE

Notice having been given of the loss of Policy No. 303962 on the life of **Mr. Lachman Dass Aggarwal** it is hereby declared that duplicate thereof will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bharat Insurance Company Ltd., Delhi.

Date: August 4th, 1956.

TO SPORTSMEN

Accidents will happen. Players meet with different kinds of accidents and injuries, ruptures, bruises, sprains of various muscles and tendons and injury to bony structure.

A splash of liniment will not always cope! But, by means of physiotherapy treatment, electro therapy and hydro therapy or mechano therapy all these pains could be relieved.

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R. P. SHASTRI

N.D., D.O. (Eng.), D.C. (U.S.A.)
PHYSIOTHERAPIST
Telephone 22900

KENYA DRAMA FESTIVAL AWARDS

VINAY INAMDAR VOTED THE BEST PRODUCER OF THE FESTIVAL

A new award in this year's Kenya Drama Festival — The Barbara and Peter Fleming Trophy, for the outstanding producer — was handed to Mr. Vinay Inamdar on the stage of the Kenya National Theatre last Saturday amid thunderous and well-earned applause. There were congratulatory handshakes from Mr. Norman Hardy, President of the East African Theatre Guild, Dr. J. R. Gregory, Chairman of the Guild, and the Festival Adjudicator, Mr. Andre Van Gyseghem.

Later, many friends and well-wishers added their congratulations as Mr. Inamdar proudly displayed the inscribed scroll with which he had been presented.

Of the five trophies for the Festival, the only one carried off by any of the Nairobi companies who took part was that awarded to Mr. Inamdar. The other four awards went to up-country companies.

Overseas Course

It was only last year that Vinay Inamdar went to the United Kingdom for a Course in the Production of Plays, and the British Council, which made the arrangements for that Course, may well feel proud that the valuable experience it afforded to Mr. Inamdar should bear fruit so quickly.

This young producer earned the award for his presentation of **"The Rainbow,"** a play translated and adapted for the Festival by Sushato Das, Information Officer in the office of the Indian Commissioner in Nairobi.

Although the play did not earn an award in the Festival, one member of the cast — Shaila Sathe, who played the role of Munni's mother — was named by the Adjudicator as being amongst the outstanding actors and actresses of the week. Another name on this short list was that of Harish Dave, who gave a fine interpretation of the part of "The Secretary" in **"Tenders are Invited,"** presented by Shree Gujarati Lakitkala Mandal.

Outstanding Performances

The other actors and actresses who earned mention by the Adjudicator as having given outstanding performances were Sylvia Cooper and Bunny James of the Nairobi Amateur Dramatic Society; Aileen Bruce Hay and Grace Riggs of the Sotik Players; Edmund Stewart — Nairobi Amateur Dramatic Society "B"; Marie Sherwood of the Molo/Turi Arts Club; Elizabeth Hickson and Fred Thompson of the Railway Players; Cathie Bird of the Royal Air Force Eastleigh Theatre Club; and Michael Roberts and Winifred Ferguson of the Mount Kenya Players.

Sotik Players Win Shield

The Sotik Players' presentation, "The Trap" won the major award of the Festival for this production that earned Mrs. Peter Eaton the Drama Festival Cup for the best decor.

In his remarks from the stage before the announcement of the various winners, Mr. Norman Hardy thanked the companies whose entries had made the Festival such a success, particularly those from up-country, who had to rehearse under primitive and difficult conditions. Mr. Hardy also paid a tribute to the Adjudicator who, he said, had carried out his difficult and unenviable task with integrity and great sincerity.

Adjudicator Sums Up

Mr. Van Gyseghem, in reply, said he was a little disappointed with the general standard of the work he had seen in the Festival and said that there were only four or five plays above average. There was no shortage of good individual actors in Kenya, but there was a need for a higher standard of work by producers. The Adjudicator suggested that a course in production should be arranged to coincide with the next Drama Festival.

— The Kenya Drama Festival Challenge Shield — for the best of the eighteen entries, and a member of the cast of this play, Grace Riggs, was awarded The Kenya Drama Festival Figurine for the best individual performance by an actress. The Kenya Drama Festival Bowl for the best performance by an actor went to Michael Roberts, who took part in the Mount Kenya Players' choice — "The Return" and this play was adjudged the runner-up for the Drama Festival Shield.

A close third was the play, "After the Tempest", presented by the Molo/Turi Arts Club, and it was the setting

J.P.L.

Mechanical Training During Vacation

Stanvac are again giving a helping hand to education.

Six students of the Royal Technical College are getting valuable practical experience and training in the Company's workshops in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kampala. There are two African students in the Nairobi Maintenance Shop learning service station pump maintenance and getting practice in light fabrication jobs. They are H. E. Ebagole, a Maragoli and Julian Mimano, a Kikuyu.

There are two Goans in the Mombasa workshops and two Sikh students in Kampala, where besides receiving general mechanical training, they are also getting experience in civil engineering and erection of storage tanks and pipelines.

Maintenance Supervisor, Mr. Gilbert, explains the training programme to Mr. Primrose-Wells, Stanvac's Public Relations Officer.

EAT MORE FISH

India is paying special attention to the development of inland fisheries because it will help her to achieve self-sufficiency in protein food. It will also provide more employment.

TEXTILE PROMOTION COUNCIL

India's Cotton Textile Exports Promotion Council has opened offices at Baghdad, Singapore, Lagos, Aden and Rangoon since January this year.

MOMBASA LETTER:

THIS SUPERANNUATION

Superannuation in schools which has been crippling the educational career of many a young Asian, both boys and girls, in their early teens because of the most subtle manner in which it is applied by the Education Department was the subject of discussion at the public meeting of the Indian Association held last Sunday.

A Colony-wide Problem

In fact, in raising this issue and deciding to make representation to the Government for its liberal application the Mombasa Indians have raised the issue which is agitating the mind of the Asian Community throughout the Colony.

Speakers after speakers came out on the platform to express their views, explaining how it came into being about two decades back, how it was applied in the initial stages, what twisted interpetations are given to the various clauses and, above all, how it deals a crippling blow to some of the students in their educational career.

The discussion was initiated by Mr. D. G. Mehta, the Mombasa Member of the Central Advisory Committee on Asian Education.

With piles of papers in his hand, Mr. Mehta explained that as against 73 Indian schools — aided and Government — with children population of 7,600 in 1936, we had in 1956, all total, 130 schools with a children-population of 36,000. So, from the statistics it was clear that the rise in the number of schools is far behind that of student-population and that was the real reason why superannuation was being applied so rigidly. The only answer, therefore, to solve the problem was more schools each year and this again was the question of finance, staff and accommodation.

Apply It Imaginatively

Superannuation, Mr. Mehta said, is applied in every country but we ask the Government to apply the same here imaginatively and liberally, because we are paying taxes and should have education of the type for our boys and girls to enable them to go forward in life and become useful citizens.

Mrs. Sondhi, a well-known social worker, member of the Municipal Board and a member of the Local Schools Committee agreed that the system of superannuation in schools was universal but disclosed, by citing an example, as to how subtlely it was being applied by the Government.

She pointed out that at the Coast Asian Girls High School in 1955, there were three classes for Form 1, the class divided into A.B.C. in order to accommodate the number of children in that particular group. So it will appear that above 100 children were taking education in that particular form and that meant that there were places for the number of children taking education in that class. In 1956, the accommodation for this particular class was reduced from three to one, with the result that only the number of children who can be accommodation in one class passed from the previous class and others failed and some of them superannuated! So, the question was not one of accommodation, but of the Education Department's policy of dealing a slow, crippling blow to the Asian education. She said that at present the Kenya Preliminary Examination has become worse than the University Examinations because a child appearing for the examination is in constant fear of being superannuated if he, or she, failed and so under that fear and nervousness was not able to answer the questions properly.

The Increasing Population

She admitted that children population was increasing, but so was the whole Asian population and the taxes as well that they paid.

Mr. P. N. Mehta, another Member of the Central Advisory Committee on Asian Education, was of the view that the effects of superannuation were being felt severely because the number of grace years were being decreased and accommodation in secondary schools was not being increased at all.

He pointed out that ordinarily a child must find accommodation in schools at the age of six. This place is denied to him because of the growing number of children and finds admittance sometimes even at the age of 8. The result has been as he started in school two years late, he became over-age when he reached the Kenya Preliminary and was superannuated. So the speaker's one suggestion was that the number of years that a student should have for primary education must be fixed and if he has been admitted late, he must be given years of grace.

Government's Step-Motherly Attitude

Mr. Charanjit Singh who is also a member of the Central Committee and is taking keen interest in educational problems, maintained that superannuation should be completely abolished until the Government provides accommodation in other forms of education, say technical. He suggested that we should ask for admission of children from the age of 6.

He pointed out that as things stood at present, the Government uses same amount for the education of 36,000 Asian children as it does for 9,000 European children.

Here are other points from other speakers.

Mr. I. S. Patel: We should ask the Government that every child must get benefit of 9 years of primary education and 6 years of secondary.

Mr. Ram N. Hira: "I am surprised to find some of our members throwing Government statistics at us saying this is the position. It is for the members to have taken rather keen interest in this question and raised the points in the proper quarters. Kenya Preliminary examination at present has become an examination of elimination, not of qualifying for further education."

Mr. Revandas B. Patel, President of one of the Parents Associations, also revealed one of the subtle practices in which superannuation was being applied. As member of the Parents Association he said he knew that last year they had made certain recommedations in respect of children who had been superannuated. While the Department accepting recommendation in certain cases added a rider to the schools concerned that the boy was given second chance only on condition that he would not be promoted to secondary school even if he passed in his second chance. How stupid it was, he asked, and what was the idea of giving second chance to a boy if he was not to be promoted even if he passed!!

After several other speakers had given their views, the President Mr. A. J. Pandya, winding up thanked all the members who had contributed to the discussion and others who had attended and said he would request members of the Advisory Committee to keep the points in mind at the next meeting.

DR. R. K. YAJNIK

Dr. Ramniklal Yajnik, the retiring secretary of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society, was the guest of honour at a number of social functions during his two-day stay in Mombasa prior to departure to India today.

On Monday, he was the guest of honour at a Tea Party given by Mr. C. T. Patel of the National Insurance Co. Ltd., and on Tuesday at similar function given by his personal friends.

At Monday's function, Mr. C. T. Patel paid tribute to the great work put up by Dr. Yajnik and spoke of his old association with the guest of honour. Mr. Patel said he had the proud privilege of studying under Dr. Yajnik one of whose good qualities was to encourage the education of poor students and for which purpose he parted with his own money.

At Tuseday's function, Mr. I. S. Patel and Mr. J. L. Panchmatia spoke on some of the aspects of Dr. Yajnik's good qualities.

Mr. I. S. Patel said that one of the outstanding abilities of Dr. Yajnik was the perseverance and patience with which he handled his task and showed exemplary devotion to duty and had it not been for Dr. Yajnik's services, the Gandhi Memorial College would not have come into being. The art of persuading people to part with money was his another quality, said "I. S."

Mr. Panchmatia referred to the educational brilliance of Dr. Yajnik and said that it was indeed a pleasure to listen to him on several topics of art and literature.

Replying, Dr. Yajnik delivered very interesting discourses and suggested to the people to develop taste for fine arts and help in doing so in their children.

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سٹی کونسل آف نیروبی

محکمہ حفظان صحت

موجودہ قاعدے کے مطابق تمام اشخاص جو ایبٹ افریقہ سے باہر جائیں ان کے لیے چیچک اور پیلے بخار کے ذرست ٹیکے لگوانے ضروری ہیں۔

ٹیکے کے سرٹیفکیٹ کا میاد ٹیکہ لگوانے کے چودہ دن بعد سے شروع ہوتی ہے اور تمام ممالک میں تین سال ٹیکے ذرست سمجھے جاتے ہیں لیکن ضرار سوڈان میں صرف دو سال کیلئے پیلے بخار کے سرٹیفکیٹ ٹیکہ لگوانے کے اس دن بعد ذرست مانے جائیں گے۔

(سوائے نصر الوڈیا پاکستان کے جہاں کہ پندرہ دن بعد) اور تمام ممالک میں چار سال تک کیلئے ذرست مانے جاتے ہیں۔

ہماری سے چاہ لگانے کے مند رجہ ذیل دنوں پر لگوائے جا سکتے ہیں۔

چیچک۔ ٹب فوک۔ ٹیٹک۔ ٹیٹنس۔ ڈپتھیریا اور ٹائفس وغیرہ۔

سوموار کے شکر وار تک ۹ بجے صبح سے ۱۰ بجے صبح تک۔

بدھ جمعرات۔ منگلوار اور شکر وار (بعد دوپہر)

ویرین کے لئے ۲ بجکر ۱۵ منٹ سے ۲ بجکر ۴۵ منٹ تک

ہاپٹیس اور دوسرے ٹیکے ۲ بجکر ۵۰ منٹ سے ۴ بجکر ۳۰ منٹ تک

ٹیکے ناؤں ہال کے باہر کھڑکی میں لگوائے جا سکتے ہیں۔

BRITAIN WARNS EGYPT

EXPROPRIATION OF SUEZ CANAL ----"ARBITRARY"

CONSEQUENCES REST ON EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail) London, 29th July.

The top-level consultations which are now going on incessantly among the three Western Powers — Britain, France and the U.S. — are indeed a true indication of "how serious the situation has assumed" by the latest unilateral act of the Egyptian Government in its expropriation of the Suez Canal.

The Western Powers are under no illusion as to the real motive which prompted the Egyptian Government in their overnight nationalisation. Colonel Nasser's action is bound up inextricably with political revenge rather than being a purely economic measure to meet his country's commercial and national emergency. They are indeed taking no chances this time and are determined to adopt retaliatary measures to counteract the Egyptian Premier's latest political intransigence. Both the French and the British Governments consider the Canal as the main artery of their commerce and its welfare as a European concern.

When the strategic importance which the Western Powers — including the United States — attach to the waterway is also taken into consideration, some idea may be gauged of the storm which Colonel Nasser must expect to weather. The British Government have already warned the Egyptian Government in strong terms — in fact the note is comparable to those sent to Hitler before the outbreak of the second world war.

The note handed to the Egyptian Ambassador in London described the Egyptian action as "arbitrary" and constituting "a serious threat to the freedom of navigation." The British Government reserve all their rights and that of the British nationals and the note concluded by saying that the "responsibility for the consequences rests entirely upon the Egyptian Government." British Foreign Officials declined to comment on this last sentence.

Israeli View

It is evident that British foreign policy has received a very rude shock indeed. The Foreign Office spokesman stated on Friday morning that this action had "been sprung on us without warning." That is also the impression one gets from the U.S. and French circles and from the statement by the French Premier.

Israeli circles in London make the point once again that they have seen all this coming, and have repeatedly warned the British Government of the inevitable consequences of a policy of appeasing the Arab nations and Egypt in particular, especially on the question of freedom of navigation now raised by Britain in the note. Egypt has serenely ignored Security Council instructions to adhere to the Navigation Convention of Constantinople and permit the lawful passage of Israeli ships through the canal.

Congratulatory Messages

As to the effects of the seizure in the Middle East, the cable of congratulations sent to President Nasser by Britain's ally, King Hussein of Jordan, shows how much his prestige will soar if no action beyond a protest is taken. President Nasser has played his cards well as far as the Middle East is concerned.

If he had accepted Soviet aid for the building of the Aswan dam outright after the Western withdrawal, that would have alienated many Arabs distrustful of Russia. If economic pressure is brought to bear on Egypt now and he turns to the Soviet Union for help, it will be seen as a measure in his defence of nationalisation and accepted.

Again, Britain recognised, though with reluctance, the principle of nationalisation in Persia over the Abadan oilfields and refineries. Although the Suez Canal is an issue affecting world shipping and is far more international than the Persian oilfields, the principle of nationalisation would appear to be the same for the Arabs of the Middle East and North Africa.

The obligations of the Egyptian Government regarding freedom of navigation are definite and enforcable if the signatories are prepared to proceed with it, but the case is less clear regarding ownership.

The Egyptian Government, according to the nationalisation decree, is only prepared to compensate the shareholders for their shares if all assets of the company held outside Egypt are made available to the new Board. Since most canal dues are paid into accounts held by the company abroad, and the British Government is one of the principal shareholders, this rule amounts to a demand to the British Government to pay Egypt. Here, perhaps, a starting point for litigation may emerge.

Firmness And Care,

In the Commons, Sir Anthony Eden said: "The situation must be handled with some firmness and care." He said he would give the fullest information to the House at every stage.

Mr. Gaitskell, Opposition Leader, said: "We deeply deplore this high-handed and totally unjustifiable step by the Egyptian Government."

Sir Anthony went on: "The unilateral decision of the Egyptian Government to expropriate the Suez Canal Company without notice and in breach of the concession agreements, affects the rights and interests of many nations. The British Government are consulting other Governments immediately concerned with regard to the serious situation thus created. The consultations will cover both the effects of the arbitrary action upon the operation of the Suez Canal, and also the wider question which it raises."

To cheers from Government back benchers, Mr. Paget, Q.C., (Labour) asked: "Is the Prime Minister aware of the consequences of not answering force with force until it is too late." Mr. Paget said that it was a threat to strangle the whole industry of Europe, and the kind of technique they had got used to in Hitler's day.

Sir Anthony replied that he thought it would be wiser judgment of the House that he should not go beyond what he had said.

French Opinion

Mr. Jacques Picot, General Manager of the Suez Canal Company, said on Friday; "The next moves must be made by our respective Governments, and all Governments who are interested in the running of the Suez Canal. We can do nothing. We are under compulsion in Egypt. Our offices are guarded by soldiers."

The French Prime Minister, M. Pineau, said on Friday that France could not accept the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company, and would act in full agreement with Britain. Asked if France would take up the matter before the International Court of Justice in The Hague, M. Pineau replied: "That is a very slow procedure. The action foreseen will be much more rapid."

"Bolt From Blue"

President Nasser's move was described in London by a representative of the shipping industry as "a bolt from the blue." He pointed out that British ships were the largest users of the canal and said that, according to the latest figures available — for 1954 — 4,493 British ships of a gross tonnage of more than 44,000,000 tons used it.

According to 1954 figures, Norway was the second largest user of the canal with 1,738 ships totalling 18,700,000 gross tons, and France (1,133 ships and 12,700,000 gross tons) the third. From 1954, when there was a revision of rates, canal dues have been about 7s per net ton for loaded vessels and 3s. 2d. per cent ton for ships in ballast.

£9,000,000 Dues

A spokesman for the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping said that it was estimated that last year British ships paid between £9,000,000 and £10,000,000 in canal dues.

Egypt's blocked sterling balance in London amounted to £130,000,000 last November. It was agreed last August to release this in annual instalments of £20,000,000 spread over five years. At the beginning of this year £20,000,000 was released and this was the last payment made.

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24th SESSION

COLONIAL TIMES SUPPLEMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF MR. N. S. MANGAT Q.C.

Kenya Indian Congress held at Nakuru on August, 4 - 6, 1956.

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Two momentous years have been added to the brief yet stormy history of this young country since we last met in Nairobi. During these two years hardly a month has passed without a fresh development, a new problem, an additional distraction, an unexpected controversy or a sudden perplexity springing up, making ceaseless demands on our entire capacity for vigilance, for circumspection and for the preparation of the pattern this Colony will have to accept and adopt before long. This onrush of incidents and activities continues to gain momentum with the sharply increasing realisation by people of all races that we are, at last, on the verge of being called to make a firm and final attempt to stabilise the shape of our society and to end the long and gloomy chapter of racial intolerance and political acrimony which has bedevilled this fair land from the very day its gates were thrown open to the blessings of modern civilisation. At this crucial juncture an exceptionally great responsibility devolves upon our community.

My first duty today, however, is to express, on behalf of the Indians of Kenya, the great pleasure we all feel at the forthcoming visit of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret. The crowded Royal programme includes visits to several parts of the Colony and wherever Her Royal Highness is pleased to go she will witness demonstrations of sincere joy and unswerving loyalty from the devoted subjects of her august sister, Her Majesty the Queen. I am confident that Her Royal Highness will gather about us an impression of a peaceful, law-abiding and progressive community industriously engaged in almost every sphere of constructive activity in the Colony.

Her Royal Highness will present the colours to Kenya's first team for the Olympics. What more felicity could this country wish for?

Last month we witnessed the historic and unique occasion of the visit of H. E. The Vice-President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan. Never since the time, 26 years ago, when the late Sarojini Naidu graced the chair which I occupy today, has an Indian statesman and scholar of such international eminence set foot on this land. His visit was altogether too brief, but even so, it was able to produce a thrilling flash of the light and learning which spring from the country of our origin. He spread a message of peace and goodwill, especially charging us with our paramount duty to this land we live in. He did so in words of surpassing aptness and force. As befitted so distinguished an educationist his main function was to declare open the Gandhi Memorial Academy, a part of the Royal Technical College, an inter-racial institution symbolic of new Kenya. He made this great occasion memorable with a speech which fascinated all who heard it. What cannot be left unsaid, however, is that during his short stay here our community deprived many Europeans and Africans of an eminently opportune contact with him. I should not wonder if quite a few of them did not come to the unpleasant conclusion that this was deliberate. I beg to assure all of them that it was not so. Many thousands of small donors to the Gandhi Memorial Academy had been promised the presence of Dr. Radhakrishnan here as a reward for their endeavours and they persisted in claiming that reward to the full. In doing so they unwittingly put his brilliance under a bushel as far as the other communities were concerned and prevented the illumination from spreading to them.

Before I start to deal with matters which have forced their exigence upon us since our last session, it is only meet that I should express my deep appreciation of the renewed confidence which you have so graciously placed in me by electing me to this high office for the second successive term — an honour which has no precedent in the long history of this organisation. I acquiesced in accepting it in the hope — which I confess seems, at the moment, both slender and remote — of reviving the fast-fading pulse of the Indian community to a steadier beat. I placed my fingers on this pulse two years ago and have kept them there since. The symptoms, at first, were imperceptible but later they became discernable. It has had intermittent spurts of energy which, deluded me into believing that it was on its way to recovery; but lately, at slight fatigue, there has been a disillusioning relapse and the patient now is languid and pale. In this jostling crowd of communities we have been mixing with healthier people for half a century and so far were considered to be next to the best of them. But portents indicate that very soon we may recede to the tail-end of the line with the Muslims and Arabs immediately above us, to a place hardly within nodding distance of the Europeans and the Africans who 'with courteous action shall wave us to a more remote ground' in the councils of the realm.

To stress our behaviour in public we are called non-Europeans. To denote our insignificance we are termed non-Africans and to distinguish us from our countrymen of yesteryear we are dubbed non-Muslims. Nobody can be expected to take much interest in a community whose name begins with a negative in every positive sphere of life.

I intend to discuss the causes of the ailment and prescribe a treatment which if taken gracefully might, I think, revive the patient who seems otherwise in serious peril of being crippled for life.

I have no intention of indulging in tiresome repetition of political catchwords, and this inspite of the oft-quoted injunction that even eternal truths need constant reiteration. The problem which now faces the peoples of this country is to prevent the frittering away of their energy and time in to futile discussions and recriminations from a distance, accusing one another of whatever comes to mind or claiming one's own superiority in thought and action. We are in dire need of a formula which should be acceptable to all those who live here and which would be capable of being developed into the basis of a sturdy Kenya nation. We must make an effort to find and stabilise the maximum area of agreement and where we fail, to agree how best we can get along inspite of the differences. As in all such matters, there will be need for compromise. We may have to drop or postpone some of our long-held ideas. The supercession of intolerance and acrimony by co-operation and 'give and take' in the practical sphere is the first preliminary. I am convinced that the time has come when we should declare an end to our fifty year feud with the European community and bury the hatchet.

The three issues which we have joined with the Europeans — the White Highlands, the communal electoral rolls and the segregated education — stand out as the three ominous reefs of disagreement in an otherwise not a very tempestuous sea of collaboration.

The first issue, according to the Europeans, is something too settled for argument and discussion. This reef, to them, is their only solid refuge in case of adversity while we hold that it is the fatal rock on which the ship of concord would founder. In this case, in my opinion, expedience not equity and pragmatism not polity, is the argument of the Europeans. The Royal Commission on Land and Population has recognised that this long-standing obstruction to the development of the country should now be cleared away and before long we might find a bulldozer of an appropriate size being brought into action to sweep away this craggiest of all the reefs.

The second issue, the continuation of communal electoral rolls, I am confident, is capable of compromise. A way can be found whereby a common electoral roll can be introduced on a qualitative basis to be run concurrently with the communal rolls. I know that for us, Indians, to advocate a common electoral roll on universal franchise is to promote an act of self-immolation. Our assimilation with other communities and within ourselves has been hampered by our relentless religious and sectional bigotry and being unwilling and unaccustomed to smooth flowing we shall drown ourselves in the whirlpool of swifter currents and what little influence we now wield in the councils of state would vanish beyond recall with the introduction of a common roll. Yet, we should adopt the correct attitude; the attitude of aligning ourselves with democratic dispositions and affirming our stand for the common electoral roll. As an intermediate position, however, there can be no objection on our part to accepting it

First India-Built Passenger Ship

NEW DELHI: The 4,000-ton "State of Andamans," first passenger-cum-cargo ship to be built in India, was launched at Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam on July 25.

The ship, which will be owned by the Government of India, will be operated by the Eastern Shipping Corporation on the Calcutta-Andamans-Madras service.

In twelve months ending June, 1956, the Hindustan Shipyard delivered three modern diesel engine ships, a record performance since the time when the first ship was delivered from this yard in 1948.

Building Programme

Work is in progress in the yard on two large diesel-engine cargo ships of 8,000 tons — both for overseas trades and one mooring vessel for the Navy. Work for planning and construction is in hand for five other ships including a 6,000-tonner for the Great Eastern Shipping Company. Several other ships are in various stages of planning.

• Yugoslavia has offered facilities for practical training of India nationals in **shipbuilding** during 1956-57 under the auspices of the International Association for Exchange of Students for technical experience. Duration of the training will be six to twelve months.

• Three Indian Navy warships, cruiser "Delhi," destroyers "Rana" and "Rajput," arrived in Port Swettenham on July 14 for a five-day goodwill visit.

Vice-President Returns

HIS DOMINANT IMPRESSIONS

NEW DELHI: Dr. Radhakrishnan returned to New Delhi after a seven-week tour of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Soviet Union, Belgium, Britain, and East and Central Africa.

Interviewed about the dominant impression of his tour, Dr. Radhakrishnan said peace trends in the world were gathering strength today. "Nobody wants war in this nuclear age," he added.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, who visited East and Central Africa for the first time, said the people there today were full of new hope and robust confidence.

subject to qualification.

The third issue — the retention of separate schools for the Europeans, which postulates the continuation of separate schools for the Asians and the Africans, should, I feel, be held in abeyance.

All the three races are based on standards of culture, on styles of living, on languages, on religions, and on outlook in life which are so varied. All of these have such a profound bearing on the upbringing and education of children that casting them together indiscriminately even before we, grown ups, have succeeded in establishing a common denominator in our social and cultural life, is fraught with danger. The blunt truth is that this demand springs from a peculiar type of snobbishness which afflicts many of our countrymen who would like to see their children go to schools which are predominantly European but would soon change their tune if the same schools, without any alteration in standards of education, became predominantly African. We have a grand opportunity to give a start towards the ideal by abolishing the numerous denominational schools which we have brought into existence for our girls because we are afraid of losing our sectional culture in common Asian schools. When we have developed a wider outlook, a greater tolerance and better standards common schools will become inevitable. I believe an inter-racial school is already being run in Nairobi and the success of this experiment will automatically bring into being more schools of this type. In the meantime it is much better that students of all races march towards a common starting line along their own roads, and having reached there, jointly embark on their journey through the portals of the sanctuaries of higher education. The call of the hour is for better staff for our schools and the Education Department is already working towards that end.

There is another contentious matter which has been given undue and most ill-contrived prominence. It is the procedure of trial by jury in criminal cases. The expression of opinion in England by a highly placed judicial authority, who has the undoubted pre-eminence of having been the head of the judiciary in this country for about ten years, expressed entirely, I suspect, through his good heartedness, has culminated in a notice of motion in the House of Commons wherein a Labour Member, presumably in a mistaken belief that he is doing good to Kenya, has pointed out trial by jury as an example of inequality before the law of Africans and Europeans.

I am aware that the Indian community has also resented this preferential treatment to Europeans in criminal law and has asked for the removal of what they consider, in my opinion quite mistakenly, a form of discrimination. The reason for so doing seems to be that in some cases it has been felt that a European jury has shown bias in favour of European accused persons. It has happened that on some occasions judges have not felt very comfortable over verdicts by juries. But the idea which an ordinary Asian and African has in his mind is that since a European offender is generally acquitted by a European jury, there should be no reason why he should not have the 'privilege' of being acquitted by his own jury. It would be impossible to find a more lame and impotent motive for the acquisition of equality. The more learned would like us to believe that they do so because they think it is warranted as a matter of principle. Now, principles are rarely absolute. Usually they are sententious expressions of conflicting policies and are often invoked to cover up weakness of logical argument.

I can pardon the ignorant impetuosity of the honourable mover responsible for the notice of motion as he is not familiar with the circumstances in which trial by jury among Asians and Africans is sought to be introduced. Great many principles are born out of fiction and this is one. In giving my opinion on this subject I am on familiar ground; ground onto which I stepped thirty years ago and which I have traversed for the whole length of my professional career. I speak on it not as a politician; indeed it is not a subject within the purview of politics; but as a member of the legal profession. I beg to say with all the emphasis at my command that by allowing trial by jury to Asians and Africans you will be exposing the whole criminal law to a mortal dart. The members of our community would be exposed to influences which many of them might find quite unable to resist. With our wretched communal and sub-communal relationships and rivalries most of us are not yet capable of being trusted with a valuable right like this. To grant the right of trial by jury to Asians would be tantamount to stealing the scale from the unsuspecting blind-folded figure of justice and using the pans for weighing verdicts against venal wares. We should be careful that in the wild swoop of the lash of those in England who seek a victim in Kenya, our right of protection by impartial courts is not impaired. We should be spared the baneful benevolence of such Labour Members of Parliament.

There might be some sense in asking for the abolition of the jury system altogether, since, there is not a large enough population here from which to draw impartial panels for the purpose, or in cases which involve members of different races. But to ask for trial by jury for all, and to pretend that we are equally good in that respect as the Europeans, is nothing but perverted conceit.

This is only one of the many strings to the bow of the critics of Kenya. Treatment of African women prisoners was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons. Kenya's Church leaders have invited a Parliamentary delegation to witness the work of rehabilitation. Members of Parliament, like party journals have their preconceived prejudices and any casual visit will not change them. They are a dependable echo of their party programmes. Public opinion needs to be satiated and there could hardly be a better reassurance in this behalf than that of the leaders of the Church. From quite an early stage in the emergency in Kenya, the Churches have been engaged in the programme of rehabilitation through the presentation and application of the whole Gospel of Christian redemption. The programme of rehabilitation is being handled by the Government which already is toiling like a miner buried in a landslip. Now it remains to hope that those for whom this is being done will benefit fully from the helpful schemes and will prove, before long, that they can be accepted freely as worthy citizens of the country.

By what I have just said about education and trial by jury, I know, I have broken quite a few of your cherished idols. I had to do this. I would rather be an iconoclast than a hypocrite.

A fortune-teller looking at the palm of Kenya four years ago, would have pronounced with pessimistic headshaking that the life-line of this young country showed an abrupt snap with the mark of a panga between the two clipped ends. Entreated to invoke potent spirits to remove the deadly scourge, he would have told us that the invisible grip behind the weapon was vicious and ruthless and could be loosened only by sacrifices as noble and precious as are required to thwart the most cunning and heartless of enemies.

The fortune-teller would have been right. So it came to pass. The British were the first to step up to the altar of sacrifice with the certain realisation of the cost it involved. It was the beginning of a prolonged nerve-racking ordeal in which women and children on isolated farms passed unending hours with the alarm of probable approach of death at the sound of every footstep. The European settlers did not desert their farms but amidst scores of primitive people frenzied by squalid superstition who could turn traitorous at any moment, stuck to their homesteads giving us the best proof ever demanded from a human being of his love for his country. If they had once lost morale and abandoned their farms, all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men could not have saved us from the glissade. They stood firm in their shoes and by their example inspired the loyal Africans to emulate them. Many of them and their wives and children were hacked to death and a fate worse than death, of being buried alive, was not excluded. Nights of vigil extending over months and years were kept up. The invisible hand behind the panga was cut at the wrist at last and the tools which made this possible cost an enormous amount of gold from their mother country. On the spot, brave men flattered destiny by going unarmed to parleys and keeping rendezvous with death. On a Christmas eve, the only son of a former Viceroy of India was bleeding to death from a bullet wound ten leagues from Nairobi. And when you think that many, almost all of them, had come out of a war hardly seven years before, their sacrifice is all the nobler.

I beg to pay my humble tribute to men and women of all races, who stemmed the terrible tide of barbarism and my heart goes out in sympathy to those parents who were deprived of their beloved children. Their martyrdom saved the country.

The mark of the panga has been erased out. The blood vessels of the two snapped ends of the life-line of Kenya are building afresh and have already resumed the flow of blood. The life-line now goes unbroken over the whole expanse of Kenya's palm.

People who fought in the Battle of Britain and in the rebellion of Mau Mau have taken leadership by the forelock.

Sensible leaders never resent counsel from their comrades. That counsel, if we are capable of giving it,

India Welcomes Nkrumah's Success

Several Indian newspapers have welcomed the success of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's Convention Peoples Party in this month's Gold Coast elections.

The Times of India says: "The CPP has won sufficient number of seats to endorse its claim of being broadly representative of the entire country. The right of Dr. Nakrumah to speak for the people of Gold Coast is thus clear and uncontested and rests on considerably more than the mere 'reasonable majority' which had been stipulated by Britain as condition for self-gomernment."

The Bombay Chronicle says: "The decisive victory is well deserved. It is an endorsement of the moderate and imaginative policies pursued by this West-educaed liberal leader, Dr. Nkrumah for the last five-years."

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Old Man Held For Old Murder

DIBRUGARH: A 65-year-old Punjabi of Amritsar was arrested here on a charge of having committed a murder in Punjab, 24 years ago.

Seba Singh, 'alias' Gurbachan Singh, who has been running a hotel here for the last 24 years, was arrested by Dibrugarh police after receiving information from the Punjab C.I.D.

The accused was taken to Amritsar under Punjab police escort.

It is stated that three persons were responsible for the murder. One of them has already been convicted and hanged and the third person is still at large.

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Too Much Of A Coincidence

AHMEDABAD: The earthquake, which rocked several parts of Western India last week, occurred as if to impart practical knowledge to some night school students in Ahmedabad.

It so happened that the subject being taught at the time in the St. Xavier Night High School was "Earthquake." After explaining what an earthquake was, the teacher, Shri Salim, had asked from his students the definition of an earthquake. But just as the students were racking their brains to answer the question, the book, which the teacher was holding in his hands, was seen falling. This was followed by tremors and as the teacher and the taught ran helter skelter to places of safety, both of them gained practical knowledge about earthquakes.

should be given in all sincerity. We should make them accept us by force of our intellect and by the value of the contribution that we can make and not, to borrow the phrase we so often apply to Europeans, because of the tinge of our pigment. If we boast that we have amongst us a few heads equal to any in England, be sure that those heads will be seen above the crowd even though that crowd is constituted only of Europeans. But how many such heads have we? One swallow or even a passing flock of those chirping birds, does not make a summer.

I would recommend to you to give serious thought to our status. Equality sounds grand but its mercurial sensitiveness makes it ephemeral. If we must have a higher place let us deserve it not by clamouring but smooth and steadfast climbing. Even if we bring forth idealism in support of equality, idealism hates being adulterated with selfishness. It is not much use creating fictitious equality when there is a real difference.

The Europeans undoubtedly are realists. They know that it is mathematical absurdity to think that the part can swallow the whole; especially when, as here, the part is such a small part and the whole is such a big whole.

We have often flattered ourselves by claiming that we have supported African aspirations. We started doing this probably before the Africans knew what their aspirations were. Whether that is so or not the fact remains that today there are undercurrents in Africa going by the various names of nationalism, Africanism or tribalism. Good luck to any African tribe which is sociologically evolving itself into a nation. But to aid and abet those who are trying to reduce the Europeans to the same level as the Africans is to court our own disaster. It would be a tragedy, for us of all people, if the British lion in Kenya dies of an ass's kick.

To turn to current politics. We accepted the Lyttelton Plan and participated in it. One of the 'broad objectives' of the new multi-racial constitutional set-up was 'to promote racial harmony and friendliness and to develop opportunities for all loyal subjects, irrespective of race or religion, to advance in accordance with character and ability.' This enunciation of its aims being so close to our own programme we could not but show our willingness to co-operate in its fulfilment. The European political party which towed the line at the behest of the high personage, whose name the plan bears, at the first sign of a rough sea changed its course and has ever since been sailing under a flag of convenience. It has become abundantly clear already that the extension of even the weak, anaemic portion of ministerial responsibility to the Asians was by no means based on sincerity of purpose so far as the unreserved acceptance of the ideal of equality of rights and of opportunities for all races was concerned but was tolerated grudgingly, with deep mental reservations and only as the result of the heavy strains and stresses imposed by the Emergency and by the somewhat unconventional methods employed by a determined Secretary of State. We have, since, witnessed the spectacle of the leader of the unofficial Europeans repeatedly assuring his people that he is firmly resolved to keep the Asian in his place; that the share the Asian now has in the Government is the maximum which will ever be permitted to him, that the immigration of the Asians will be banned and that communal rolls and schools will continue. The other party, the Federal Independence Party, which then was merely a nuisance and now is a menace, has never concealed its disapprobation of the Indian being given a place in the Council of Ministers. Its leaders have adopted the code of conduct of Stephen Leacock's 'Lord Ronald who flung himself on his horse and rode madly off in all directions'. These two extremes have between them a penumbra into which, under the ominous clouds of the coming Legislative Council elections, they are gradually merging, determined to eclipse to the point of extinction, what to them has been the only ugly brown spot on the canvas. Our only consolation is that no party is ever as bad as its leaders.

Our Minister and the Elected Members will be better able to tell you whether the Lyttelton Plan has been a bane or a blessing. On my part, I do not hesitate to say that the Plan's racial reservation of Ministries and Under-Secretaryships is a contradiction of our own professions of a proper recognition of merit and ability.

The Lyttelton Plan has gone rotten before it is ripe.

A few new stars have become visible in the fast revolving, dizzily dissolving, galaxies of the European political firmament. This phenomenon has attracted worshippers from many old creeds. The 'Independents' have impressively and solemnly promised a 'non-racial' approach to Kenya's problems as distinct from the multi-racial one. They have unnecessarily succumbed to the extravagant courtesy of accepting a Minister without Portfolio for every community. When merit and ability are the only criterion there seems to be no necessity for this unwarranted pampering of communal whims.

The persons issuing this manifesto of non-racial approach are men of honour and integrity. I am prepared to place implicit faith in their new formula and have not the slightest doubt that they mean to work towards the fulfilment of their declared noble object. The tools to him who can handle them. To keep places for men simply because they lend their particular colour to them is something which is against all that we have been pleading and pressing for. The Ministries give the subject almost a deceptive charm, and it is inevitable that under this system several Ministers, possessing innocuous merits developed to a marked degree of averageness would reach a peak of sorts. The mendicant affluence of our Government has already sustained two Ministers without Portfolios and a few Under-Secretaries as an adornable entourage to the resplendent conclave called the Council of Ministers. The third one would come on the list when very soon the number of African Ministers is increased. The whole set up is bound to culminate into a polite and expensive chaos.

As far as the broad objective of promoting harmony and friendliness is concerned we should have expected the cultivation of this laudable virtue in the highest circles of the Legislative Council itself more than among the common herd. There, it seems, the Indian community has not a single friend on the unofficial side. Indian culture, immigration and way of life have been subject to constant and vituperative indictment. In the debate relating to the new Immigration policy a few weeks ago, the few small voices against its hurried acceptance were drowned in a gale of ridicule spiced with ingenious vulgarity with a display of tongue-lashing that was a work of art. The Asian Members looked like the tennis player who is left on the court with nobody to play with. Ironical though it may seem the extremist Europeans who are determined to bring the Lyttelton Plan to an end, attack it because it makes reservations for each race. They seek justification in the eyes of the world by accepting ability rather than colour as the just criterion for ministerial office. The Europeans naturally feel that their safeguard lies in the advantage of a people already secure in their superior position in all spheres of life who could recognise merit in their own community alone. Even so, we should welcome this re-orientation in their approach. Merit has a way of asserting itself once you acknowledge it as the sole basis of judgment. There is justification for further optimism in the reflection that the number of our European friends who do not make speeches or write letters to the press, who do not seek to thrust their views on others while they themselves are capable of remaining unswayed by those of others, people imbued with a sturdy sense of realism and sound practicability who know the futility of swimming against the tide, who are convinced that the happiness of their own race is intermingled with that of the other races; the number of such quiet, unostentatious, worthy people is steadily growing. We are convinced of their determination to subjugate racialism completely. These are genuine, happy signs. Progressive Europeans should ensure that a few misguided or short-sighted people do not succeed in converting the dawning bliss into abysmal darkness. They must stir up, make themselves felt, study, weigh and judge and decide their own and help in determining the country's future.

We have made 'merit and ability' something more than a mere slogan. A severe duty is cast on us that we should acquire merit and ability if we wish to have an appropriate share in the Government of the country. These attributes cannot be presumed to exist in us simply because we claim to belong to a civilization extending back before the times of the Buddha. Merit and ability should be cultivated and exhibited to the extent that others recognise it. In a plural society, apart from the study of general subjects, education includes peeps into other religions, social habits of our neighbours, proper behaviour in public and toleration for views which make us uncomfortable. We should try to pick up the good points of others and drop the bad ones of our own. Whatever else we might or might not do we must give our children sufficient knowledge of the English language. East Africa is becoming the centre of interest for all nations on earth and we should be able to have intelligent contacts with those who visit this country. These contacts occur just as much in shops as anywhere else. The visitor should be made to carry a favourable impression of Indian life here.

You have on your mind the irresistible question as

The Beggar "Industry"

COLOMBO: A country-wide beggar survey made by Ceylon's Department of Social Services has revealed the existence of "beggar mudalalis" (contractors) who carry on a lucrative trade by employing groups of beggars.

The 'mudalalis' were found to be taking their groups of beggars from festival to festival, particularly to places like Kataragama and Anuradhapura which attract large number of pilgrims from all over the island.

At the end of each day the 'mudalalis' take the day's collections and in return the beggars are fed, accommodated and paid a wage.

The authorities state that they cannot take any action against 'beggar mudalalis' because at present begging is not an offence.

The officers had also come across societies of beggars. There were two such societies at Kandy where the beggars paid a monthly subscription of 25 cents. The meeting of these societies appeared to be conducted in an orderly fashion and one society even maintained minutes of their meetings, the report said. The monthly subscriptions were used to assist the beggar members in times of sickness and for funeral expenses.

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Fences Around Goa Police Stations

KARWAR: Barbed wire fences have been put up around every police station in Goa as a precautionary measure against attacks by nationalists, it is reported.

Sentries have also been posted along the Indo-Goa to prevent the entry of non-permit holders into the Portuguese possession.

It is reported that the prosecution and dismissal of police officials whose loyalty to the foreign administration is in suspicion continue.

A senior police official, Mr. Casimiro Monteiro, is stated to have been demoted, a Portuguese officer replacing him.

An explosion in a petrol depot recently has led to the dismissal of some police officers at Margao.

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Indian Films In East Africa

Indian films are very popular in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, it was stated in the Indian Parliament. Films worth £40,000 were exported to East Africa last year. West Indies was another important market, it was stated.

to who would be the judge of merit and ability. There is no hurry about an answer to that question. From the moment this new criterion is applied, all communities are bound to receive due consideration and the ultimate determination of this attribute will be shared by them all.

I will have more to say later on about these affairs which so intimately concern those of us who have already become a part of the life of this country; and the latest inquisitorial threats notwithstanding, are destined to live and die here: Please allow me to dwell awhile on the vexed question of immigration first. Under the dispensation established in 1948, we were assured emphatically and categorically that the new Immigration laws were completely detached from any consideration of race. The economy and stability of the country were to be the criteria for judging suitability for further admissions. We accepted this assurance just as we always accept assurances from high quarters which are combined with a certain element of courtesy and ostensible sympathy. Discussions on human affairs usually resolve themselves into such generalisations that gifts of oratory or persuasion or superior logic or timely repartee suffice to deflect or smother criticism. But immigration is a subject which submits to counting and tabulation which petrifies into hard and permanent figures staring at you from the cold pages of reports and returns. A study of the official statistics reveals that since 1948, the immigration of Asians has sharply declined, while that of Europeans, including non-British Europeans, has risen in proportion.

The Sessional Paper No. 78 of 1956 which sets out the latest immigration policy makes no pretence whatsoever in its purpose which is to restrict yet further immigration of the very type of person who had proved most useful for the development of the Colony; the humble yet reliable; the quiet yet efficient, the patient and frugal Asian artisan.

In the second half of 1954 we became perturbed by the introduction in the adjoining territory of certain amendments to the immigration regulations which prohibited the admission of husbands of local born girls who married overseas. We, in Kenya, set about mobilising public opinion against any attempt to add similar conditions to the immigration laws of this Colony. With a very sympathetic Chief Secretary we were able to make the authorities recognise, at least partially, the substance of our submissions. We felt that the worst of the problem was over and we had already become reconciled to the steady tapering off in the arrivals of new Asians in the Colony. Then comes this statement of policy, a most subtle but redundant piece of crude stratagem perpetrated at a most inopportune time.

It is indeed impossible to comprehend the working of the minds of the people who were responsible for this fresh imposition. As the immigration figures show, the intake of Asians is already heading towards an end. In this country the process of development is expanding like the proverbial snow-ball. It is, however, axiomatic that development is impossible without workmen. As a result of rigid restriction on Asian immigration, the shortage of artisans has reached a stage where development is being perceptibly hindered. This should lead us to the logical step of encouraging the immigration of skilled labour from a source which has been tested and tried and has proved satisfactory. Yet we have the powers that rule over us slamming with cold and calculated determination the door against this very source of the much needed human material.

The Congress has always been opposed to discrimination in any shape or form. The new policy declared officially for the first time that the primary source of immigrants and capital would be Great Britain. It is bewildering that such a statement becomes necessary at all at this stage. All the senior posts in Government departments are filled by people of British stock. This pattern has been faithfully reproduced in all the numerous British commercial, industrial and agricultural organisations who, between them, control most of the economy of the country. If there has been any opposition from us regarding the racial structure of the manpower in these official and non-official organisations, it has been based on the all too frequent supercession of highly capable and experienced Asians by raw, untrained imported Europeans; a notorious and demoralising practice of advancement depending on colour instead of merit and of avoidable immigration. During the past few years the tendency has been growing steadily to encourage the immigration of continental Europeans including those from countries which today are in pursuit of a way of life which is decidedly not British. The prominent and enthusiastic members of the Commonwealth, India and Pakistan, who have paid Great Britain the highest compliment imaginable by adopting all those social ideals and political institutions of which she is rightly proud; who have shared Britain's joys and sorrows for generations past; and whose record after independence does not show a single instance of divergence from Britain on any important matter of outlook or intention, should be sought to be cast aside in favour of countries whose past and future reveal no claim whatsoever for the admission of its people into a British Colony, is something which we find difficult to comprehend.

It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the latest revision of the immigration laws is completely divorced from the economic realities of the situation; that it has a political motive directed towards the extinction of Indian immigration and encouragement of Europeans irrespective of ideological ties.

Let us now cast our minds back to the spate of political statements and speeches, declarations and denunciations, constitution-making and constitution-de-bunking, warnings and warming-ups which, during the past few months have reduced numerous minds, though not ours, to a state of daze. Of course, all these goings-on have been restricted to the community which lays claim to a monopoly of balanced judgment, objective thinking and political sagacity.

We, Indians, inspite of the relative backwardness to which we are so unceremoniously relegated, have no difficulty in discerning the remarkable similarity in ultimate intention and outlook which pervades right through these Johnsonian pronouncements. The continuance of the Lyttelton Plan or its abolition, the creation of a whole series of provinces with varying and ill-balanced economies, or the retention with certain adjustments of the existing central structure, are ideas on the following cardinal fundamentals:—

1. The dominant status of the Europeans to be established effectively and permanently.
2. This end being unattainable otherwise a certain subordinate political status to be granted to the African, and
3. The Asian to be isolated and squeezed out of all share in the political life of the country.

It is thus a gloomy prospect for us. The Asian is supposed to be a curious blend of the emotional and the stolid, the superficial and the mature. We have proved before and can do so again that we cannot be impressed by planning and scheming which cannot materialise. It is reassuring that a departure from the false, artificial and utterly unethical satisfaction of a people on the basis of race, is already visible in a number of ways. Some of the most offensive aspects of social segregations have been effaced. For Government service the principle of racial equality has been accepted. Liberal forces of tremendous import have appeared on the horizon.

Very fortunately we have the results of an extensive study and research by eminent people to help and guide us both in the economic and political spheres. We have, available to us, that masterpiece, the Report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population which covers a very wide field indeed. We have seen the official reactions of the Government. It can be safely presumed that no one can chose to disregard the Report in any major aspect. During our discussion we shall consider and adopt a comprehensive resolution on this important topic.

Next, we have the Capricorn Africa Society and its Contract Between Races which has taken its final shape. We may differ in detail here and there but in its fundamentals it points to the right, the only path which will lead us to the maximum weal of the maximum of people. The authors of this valuable document have not tied themselves to any narrow parochial ideas but have brought into careful purview the happenings of the past and the trends of the present. They have evolved a sane and a sensible course for the future. They provide African nationalism the opportunity for smooth and healthy development, freed from antagonism and conflict and to the immigrant races they afford the method which can rid them of the constant fear of ultimate extinction; a fear which compels them to resort to all these crude and artificial means which suggest permanent domination as the only way of self-protection.

In the practical application of its fundamental principles, the Capricorn Africa Society accepts common roll on a selective basis. In Kenya, the Europeans have developed a pathological aversion to the very thought of the common roll. They talk of the danger of being swamped forgetting that when the local inhabitants reached the requisite stage of evolution, they will swamp the political field if they want to, communal or exclusive rolls notwithstanding. The way of sanity is to make a common cause between all the communities here and now, so that our progress henceforward is not on the basis of each for himself, but of all together. By now the precepts of the Society should be well known to us. The Contract Between Races is a document which I would heartily recommend should be totally endorsed by this session. Thereafter practical proof of our sympathy for its aims and objects should be given by providing membership to the Society in consonance with our numbers.

You can see, therefore, that forces, liberal and sane, are at work to clear away those frightful reefs.

Now, let me turn to more palpable and intimate realities. The Indian community, today, is adrift, physically, emotionally, spiritually; and even politically. We are an abandoned, suspected, accused and frightened heterogenous group of people wasting our time in making money. Abandoned are we by Mother India who has transferred her affections to her foster-child, the African; and dazed by the rays of her newly acquired nimbus of idealism sees nothing but black spots on her own progeny. India has declared herself inexorably against colonialism presuming that it exists in Kenya in its worst form and that we, the local Indians are associating ourselves with the British 'Colonialists' in maintaining it and in keeping down — 'exterminating' is the word which is the favourite of the African student in India — the African nationalists striving for the realisation of the just aspirations of the sons of the soil. As against that the local European community reproaches us for putting into the heads of the African people ideas of colour bar, common roll, and reserved highlands with motives not very honourable towards their settlement here. If there is any truth in either of these imputations it is in the latter but neither of them is conducive to our popularity in either quarter.

It is a queer colonialism where millions of pounds of the British tax-payer's money are imported to better the plight of the African; money enough to take away the whole European settlement lock, stock and barrel elsewhere and settle it comfortably on new and tranquil land.

There is no influence so potent as self-interest; and our self-interest ordains that we should be in favour of the perpetuation of the British connection with this country. The British have a vital stake in this country. Most of them burnt their boats when they came here.

We are a drifting community. We had to take advantage of the legal status of dual nationality with the unfortunate consequence that our loyalty towards our adopted country is suspected. We have, very pertinently in this instance, taken the stand that unless we are assured of equal citizenship rights in all matters, including land, we cannot be expected to renounce our Indian citizenship. There are others, however, who are unable to appreciate this attitude and we are put in the dock where we stand trying to mitigate.

The indictment against our community is a formidable one. The charges include those of tax evasion, nefarious trading methods, demanding key money, insanitary habits, abominable behaviour in public and promoting corruption.

The charge of income tax evasion has been standing over our heads for several years now and instead of making any articulate plea we have been standing mute. As we are not, by any means, mute by visitation of God, the compelling inference is that we stand mute of malice and will not answer directly to the indictment.

On our new year's day, our trading community holds sacred ceremonies to start new account books. They invoke the blessings of the godess of wealth and give their account books almost the status of scriptures. But how many of those who started the year with those rituals can say conscientiously at the end of it that they had not desecrated them? No accused would like to keep a charge pending against him indefinitely if it is simple to answer. Every Indian with an income, however low, can ask for an Income Tax Return Form and send in his Return. He can make a determinated effort to bring his assessments up-to-date and can earn the peace of mind like a civil servant. We cannot blame those who allege that our insistence on keeping our account books in languages other than English is a deliberate means to a fraudulent end.

Larger allocation of funds for Asian social services is resisted by the Europeans on the ground that our contribution to the revenue of the country is not what it should be. Taxation, a famous author has said, is like moisture picked up from the ground and returned to it in the shape of rain. The Europeans contend that since they yield the full amount of moisture they should get at least the major portion of rain. It is the same argument which the Indians advance in the case of the allocations of the Nairobi City Council when they say that the moisture absorbed from Indian areas floats over to and descends on European residential areas.

If anything has antagonised the African towards the Indian it is the unscrupulous conduct of the traders among the latter. How is it perpetrated need not be gone into. Innovations in deceit are an easy product of defrauding brains. What deeply saddens one is that the very section of the Indian community which rightly claims the credit for developing the trade of the country and of being the backbone of the Indian settlement here is the cause of its greatest disgrace today. Fifty years of trading could have been sufficiently long time for anyone to overhaul his methods. Black market is a term which has no disturbing intonation for many Indian traders but is a matter of routine. Even though the scarcity of things which promoted it is no more yet it is invoked like an ancient deity who has overlooked to shower fresh gifts for sometime. We are a very industrious people but in trade, for many of us, avarice alone is the spur to our industry.

The Asians owe it to themselves to remove these accusations which have taken root by constant nurturing and which indeed they have done little to eradicate. It is possible that there might be a certain amount of exaggeration in those allegations. In every country in the world there are unfortunately certain reactions inseparable from various types of trading. Practically everyone grudges a shopkeeper his prosperity because one feels that it is due to the transfer of his own money to him. Race and country have little to do with this. Now that the number of African traders is increasing a similar feeling will inevitably develop between them and their customers. I would ask my African friends to reflect on this and I am sure they will shed some of the bitterness which has arisen by their seeing the Asian prosper. Indeed this very prosperity should redound to the credit of the Asian. More money has been invested in this country by immigrant retail traders than those of any other race operating in similar conditions. They have not followed the more congenial course of making their pile and quitting.

Similarly it has been given out that there is no incentive for the African to acquire skills of any sort due to the competition from the Asian. In fact the Asian has imparted more skill at less cost to the African without any compulsion or obligation than any other people similarly placed. There are thousands of instances of untrained Africans being employed as helps and converted into skilled artisans while being paid regular wages. Indeed for his future as an artisan, the Asian can be said to have set about cutting his own throat with mounting persistence. The proof is that the local born children of practically all Asian artisans expect to earn their livelihood outside their hereditary trades because of the competition from the Africans; a competition fostered by the Asians themselves. Against this one need look towards the Central African Territories where, I hear, the European skilled workman who having enterenched himself in impregnable fortresses, refuses to allow African workmen in skilled trades.

The African should not be deflected by these misrepresentations of the Asian but should try and emulate the stirling qualities which have enabled him to withstand innumerable obstacles in the course of his career, and which enabled him to make headway in circumstances unbelievably adverse. I say this in all humility, for the Asian has many distinctive shortcomings of his own.

We are a frightened community Not only are we irresolute in our assertions but uncertain of our future. But the gravest cause of our fear is that many of us do not take the trouble of complying with the law. A large proportion of our wealthy people have the Income Tax Office inquiries hanging over their heads like the sword of Damocles. Many others are in perpetual fear of municipal inspectors since they do not comply with township by-laws. The trading community has fear of bank managers and the ordinary sales-man the fear of his employer. The whole communal structure is infected with fear. It is unimaginable for a community like this to be self-respecting.

There is an unconscionable amount of profiteering going on in the new leases of old shops. The landlord is entitled to let his property at a fair rent but to charge, what he calls, 'goodwill' which in fact is the root of ill-will between his tenant and himself, on a vacant shop, is an exaction which has absolutely no moral sanction. Tenants pay it but with malice aforethought to set out on various disgraceful, almost criminal devices to re-

Panini's Abode Unearthed

PATNA: Antiquities dating back to 800 B.C. and down to the period of Shah Alam (17th century A.D.) have been unearthed as a result of recent excavations undertaken by the K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute in east Patna. These include brick structures, terracotta pieces of various designs, gold amulets, silver and copper coins, clay lockets and necklaces, bone hair pins and antimony rods, ivory dice and heads and highly polished pottery.

The site of the excavations is believed to be the place where Panini, the great Sanskrit grammarian, used to hold his discourses with scholars like Varsha and Upavarsha.

The finds also include structural remains of Gupta period and walls of the Kushan period built with 11 to 13 inch long brick slabs. The foundation of one layer of walls dates back to about 2,800. Concrete floorings and mud walls of the period between the fifth and the seventh century B.C. have also been unearthed.

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Monkey King Disappears

SHILLONG: The "Monkey King" of the famous Tarakaswari Hills, near Goalpara, has been missing since the day the Government took over the management of the Bijni Estate, in which the temple is situated.

It was the old custom of the ruling family of Bijni, when a new ruler was installed on the "gadi," a monkey king used to be installed on the "throne" in the temple with great pomp and ceremony. Folk lores have it that when the ruler died, the monkey king also died on the very same day and at the very same hour.

When the Government took over the administration of the estate, deposing the ruler, the Monkey King left the temple, presumably as a mark of protest.

It was the practice of the pilgrims, visiting the temple, to pay their homage to the Monkey King, who had a troop of disciplined monkeys. The King himself used to take banana and other fruits from the pilgrims, and distribute them among his followers.

There is belief among the local people that the Monkey King used to take fruits from honest people only.

INDIAN LADY TO SPEAK AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Mrs. Jivraj N. Mehta, President of the Indian Conference of Social Work and Vice-Chancellor of Baroda University, is among the distinguished guests who will speak at the eight International Conference of Social Work to be held in Munich, Germany, from August 5th to 10th. Over 2,500 delegates will represent countries from all over the world including India, Canada, United States, Soviet Union, Germany and the United Kingdom.

The theme of the Conference is "Industrialisation and Social Work: the Effect of Industrialisation on Social Work for Family and Community." The subject, which is a matter of concern for countries at all levels of economic developments, has aroused much interest in all parts of the world.

The first International Conference of Social Work was held in Paris in 1928. Since the Second World War meetings have been held at two-yearly intervals: 1950 Paris; 1952 Madras; 1954 Toronto. The Conference is a non-governmental, non-political and non-secretarian organisation.

BBC HINDI-URDU-ARABIC BROADCASTS FOR EAST AFRICA

Broadcasts of news and feature programmes which B.B.C. previously beamed only to Middle East, North Africa and South Asia are now being directed in Hindi, Urdu and Arabic to East Africa beginning from 29th July.

This action results from a number of letters received in London saying that the Middle East and South Asia programmes have been audible in East Africa. To strengthen reception the B. B.C. is operating on additional wavelengths beamed to this area. In Hindi there will be daily news broadcast and feature programmes will also go out on additional wavelengths. There will also be similar daily news broadcast in Urdu preceded by a half-hour programme daily except on Thursday.

U.K. FIRM WINS INDIAN PRINTING MACHNIE CONTRACT

Contract for printing machines which will take two years to fulfil has been placed by the Government of India with a Kettering, Northamptonshire, manufactory. The 22 reel-fed rotary presses to be built for India represents probably the biggest order ever placed with a printing machine manufacturer for this type of press. Costing several thousand pounds each, the presses will be used for printing government forms.

compense themselves. This profiteering will surely be the last straw which would break the back of the camel carrying the load of Indian economy in this country. The morale of the whole community is jeopardised by such nefarious practices. Rents for dwelling houses have been inflated to highly oppressive figures. The Indian community should rise higher in its behaviour if it wishes to earn the respect of the other communities. It is said that tacking 'good-will' on to business premises is not illegal but it is not appreciated that every 'legal' act is not necessarily a moral act; and it is no compliment to the Indian community that, by and large, it is kept moral by ordinances. The penitent soothes his conscience by saying to himself that everyone else is doing it.

There is a necessity for open, unashamed introspection. We are demanding, and we are heading for equality in status in all spheres. But we will find ourselves falling behind at every stage if we do not take stock of our own short-comings and set about the task of overcoming them with determination. I have replied only to a few of the accusations levelled against us. There are others which are far more unpleasant because they are even more true. In any country populated by different races with different cultures and different standards of values, a common denominator has to be found if all the people are to live amicably. In this Colony this common standard is styled the British way of life. In the address I delivered before the last session I was unsparing in my criticism of some of the aspects of this way of life which are certainly not conducive to any attraction for personal adoption. But in its genuine implications this way has a concept which is healthy for every one. As a result of its adoption the Asian may entertain visions of disruption of his traditional family life, of his social customs and religious observances. Indeed such disruptions would be contrary to the British way of life. Mutual respect of all matters which are one's personal concern is a part of the British way of life. The continuation of many of our customs, as long as they are not repugnant to the principles of social justice, lend colour to the life of the country. If nothing else they evoke curiosity and when explained are highly appreciated. An object of mystery turns to one of esteem, the area of mutual understanding is enlarged and the barriers of exclusiveness are lowered.

But there are matters connected with certain type of dress, of hygiene, of behaviour in public, of general deportment which evoke nothing but resentment from people of other races whether European or African. It is due to a lack of realisation on the part of many of our people of the extent of harm they do to themselves and to their community, that they continue to persist in such practices. For some of them it is difficult to understand the cause of resentment. But if the resentment is there and is wide-spread it behoves us to cease that practice forthwith.

The orthodox element in every section is well-nigh incorrigible. I have, however, a possible hope in our youth. As I have often said at gatherings of students and youngmen, it is essential that they should cultivate that amount of intelligence and industry which would enable them to meet their counterparts in other communities in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation. They should acquire a fairly sound knowledge of the English language which alone can open for them in this country the treasure of those traditions which foster a proper appreciation of human values.

Soon after assuming my present office I felt the necessity of regular contact with the various Indian Associations in the country. For this I instituted a weekly communication and this has been a regular feature for the last twenty months. These letters have reached other Asian public bodies and an increasing number of individuals of other races. In response I have been receiving communications from wholly unexpected sources. They have demanded to know what right we Indians have of being considered civilised in the sense this word is understand in the world today. The chewing of betlenut in public even when talking to others presenting a most unsightly vision to people who consider the removal of a cigarette or a pipe from the mouth as a sign of respect, the indiscriminate spitting and blowing of noses, violent eructation, the fouling of compartments and water closets in railway trains, the use of dental sticks and gargling with blaring and blasting loud enough to drown the puffing of a locomotive, the wearing of dirty, greasy clothes even after working hours by people who can well afford to change, the conversion of house fronts to scrap heaps and of lanes into urinals, all these unsightly, unhygienic and unhealthy habits humiliate us at every turn. They are the real barriers to our being accepted on a footing of equality. Some of our ways are such, certain peculiarities of dress for example, which we feel evoke criticism which to us is not wholly just. But in a mixed society we must adjust our own views and try to accommodate those of others.

"O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us".

If the Lyttelton Plan continues and the Government chooses to have on its pay-roll a Minister without Portfolio and a couple of under-Secretaries I would suggest that one of them should be entrusted with a Portfolio of Public Behaviour but with powers not as wide as those now entrusted to the Principal Immigration Officer.

I said a while ago that among other things we are adrift politically. The share we hold in the constitution of the country is set out in the command papers and is easy to ascertain. What I would like to warn you about is the weakness of our supreme political institution, the Kenya Indian Congress itself, in the open session of which we are sitting at this moment. I have tested the strength of the platform of the Congress. And I beg to say to you in all sadness of conviction that the ground on which we stand might give way beneath our feet any moment. In normal times, when nothing is at stake, everyone is only too eager to profess his loyalty and adherence to a political institution but the real test comes in times of visible temptations when an individual may have to surrender his personal interest in favour of the community. In this country, that sort of time is the time of elections to the Legislative Council.

Since the inception of the Congress, we have travelled far and there has been some direction to our travelling. But every time an election occurs, be it the Legislative Council or a mere Municipal one, we begin to go round in circles which movement makes us gravitate towards our own creeds and temples and we promptly disinter all those communal idosyncracies, sectional predilections and religious propensities which people like myself who are unattached and unaffiliated to any caste or temple had begun to hope had been buried deep and forgotten. We are essentially isolationists, cribbed, cabinned and confined in our redundant religious customs, conceited to a stage when we think we are obliging God Almighty Himself if we keep a fast or tell our beads in prayer. Our loud professions of merit and ability have absolutely no place in our actual conduct. Our attitude towards the common roll is contradicted outright by our insistence on seats on public bodies according to communal strength. These inclinations manifested themselves in a sorrowfully aggravated form when sometime ago the Sikh community pressed for a reserved seat on the Legislative Council. The enthusiasm of the protagonists of this demand even allowed them to suggest a separate electoral roll for Sikhs. So far, with the help of the nationalist element in that section, we have been able to weather the storm but it has become urgent that we should give thought to this point in this session. There was perhaps some justification for the Muslims to have separate electoral roll as, after the creation of Pakistan, their sympathies were transferred to new spheres. Whether justified or otherwise the Sikhs insist on what they call 'self-determination' and their demand is not discouraged by the Government. Not counting the few men in professions, next to the vast but mainly egoistic component of tradesmen, the Sikhs are the only other important segment completing the Indian community. Carving away Sikhs would be taking muscle off the limbs and the Hindu residue will meet with treatment which is generally accorded to bones.

The Congress is composed of the Indian Associations throughout the country. The Nairobi Indian Association is the only political body there representing about one third of the total population of the Indians in Kenya. It has been in existence for over fifty years. For three years in every four its silence is wonderful to listen to. But every fourth year it erupts. The eruption is not that of pent up energy which would certainly be welcome. It is the eruption of an abscess which has become chronic in our political institutions. Since April, the local press has been inundated with complaints and counter-complaints relating to every aspect of the Indian Association of Nairobi. When an effort was made to resuscitate what has been literally a lifeless body since the last Legislative Council elections, the very people who had been subject to this coma vigil became alert and with all the malevolence of a deposed monopolist have embarked on a campaign of unparalled calumny. To them everything is invalid and illegal. The Association, realising the pathetic state of Indian representation on the City Council, took steps towards improvement. It put up its nominees for the three vacant seats. The rest of the story is only too well known to you. The premier Indian Association in the country stands confounded, maligned and traduced with a sheaf of pledges in its files broken to bits by men who aspire to represent us on the said City Council. Even more deplorable was the fact that many personalities who have been expressing filial fidelity towards our political institutions and hundreds of voters condoned the conduct of those who had indulged in this dishonourable affair. Since then, a group who, by virtue of their being in the Executive Committee last year could have done something useful but did not, now resent the endeavours of more earnest men and have sworn to block the way of progress. Valuable time is wasted in childish quarrels and ridiculous reconciliations. In these circumstances, it is impossible to carry on any political work. The state of many other Indian Associations is equally unhealthy and the elections aggravate those dissentions to a point where the existence of these bodies becomes futile.

The Congress itself is in the same predicament. With the Legislative Council elections approaching the different groups in the community are sliding towards sectional camps; doing so even if it happens to involve the desertion of the Congress. At the elections, the Congress, pretending to be the master but afraid to put its strength to the test, in feigned but forced generosity, issues 'tickets' to all applicants for the mere asking and lets them fight amongst themselves for the seats. The succeeding four years are spent in the Congress sitting back in abject helplessness and the honourable members establishing themselves as the real representatives of the community — a situation the Government accepts with pleasure. The prestige of the members rises to mystical heights and that of the Congress falls to nullity. We hear that the two Indian and the Muslim remaining members on the unofficial side call themselves the Asian Elected Members' Organisation but they have no secretariat where the common man can approach them. In the event of the Congress taking charge of Legislative Council seats it could, at least as far as Indian interests are concerned, utilise the full facilities of its own Secretariat for the combined purposes of its own and that of the Council's work. There are many statutory appointments granted to the Indian community on boards and committees. Not one of them has ever been made on the recommendation of the Congress. It seems that the Indian Elected Members or the heads of the departments concerned in the appointments make their arbitrary selections and some of them continue for years without a change or a chance for anyone else. This is a most unhappy state of affairs.

It is likely that if the Congress tried to assert itself it might encounter the same fate as did the Nairobi Indian Association. It shows the utter impotence of the institution we have taken upon ourselves to conduct and our own imbecility in perpetuating the deception that the Congress commands the full confidence of the community.

With so much debility in our body politic it is no wonder that our community is no better than an emaciated patient hovering between recovery and extinction. These depressing conditions exist and we cannot make them disappear by saying that it is not so. It will not do for us to sit back or to play the ostrich or to whistle our way through the grave-yard telling one another that there is nothing around us.

I promised to prescribe what I consider is the remedy. The patient will have to behave as instructed if the remedy is to be efficacious. The Congress should be made in fact what it is in name. It should be our supreme political organisation having the closest contact with the Government and its Departments and not kept in the background by the intercession of our Elected Members who theoretically are the nominees of the Congress. A very large number of our people who pursue their respective vocations with little knowledge of the inter-racial make-shifts here are troubled only once in four years for casting votes. And they are governed not by reasoning but by impulse. It is up to those men who are in charge of this institution to do what is most beneficial for the community as a whole. Just as the Congress does not interfere in religious and communal institutions it should not allow sectional influences to work in political matters. We, who have willingly taken upon ourselves the duty of guiding the community should not allow this organisation to go on working in this haphazard manner. Continuity with the past is only a habit not a duty. Continuity simply limits the possibilities of progressive imagination. In my opinion we should part ways with the old system and step out of the rut. We should stop doing our business through agencies and cease to be content with remaining in the background as unknown principals. We should have direct contact with the administration of the country and with the political parties and groups of the other communities. This can be done only if the Congress itself works on the lines of a political party with its recognised leadership and discipline. It should get rid of the fear of rebellion on the part of those whom it fails to please. Instead of scattering its 'tickets' for anyone to pick up and play with, it should nominate its own candidates to specific seats on the Legislative Council and work for their success. If the electorate rejects them, at least the Congress can say that it cannot be responsible for the acts and omissions of those who did not represent it.

There is a certain element among us which does not favour this move. Its opposition is based on fear that by the selection of Congress nominees the freedom and the effectiveness of the franchise will be severely diluted. There is no substance in this argument. We have seen that representation on individual basis has failed utterly and completely. None of our members has to show anything for the four years he has been on the last Council. The only alternative is representation on a party basis. In every country of the democratic world we have party representation where every representative is selected by a panel of the party. Instead of leading to any diminution of the effectiveness of the franchise, this method can bring to an end the most unbecoming intrigues and wrangles, the colossal expenditure of human effort, the turbulence and disorderliness which are considered to be the inevitable accompaniments of all elections. We all believe in the power of unity and it is difficult to understand how anyone could oppose any move for unity in our political organisation. And there is nothing to prevent any individual from opposing an official Congress nominee, whose defeat could only mean that the Congress has failed to carry conviction with regard to its policies and is in need of further revitalisation.

It is a bold programme. It is a change and our community fights shy of changes. If it appears to you inane it is because it is a departure from the pattern you have been accustomed to see for many years past. This, however, is the best way to waken our community from the somnambulistic ambulations into which it has drugged itself by its sectional and religious obduracy.

In applying any remedy to good effect you must have the full co-operation of the patient. If the patient refuses to co-operate and the friends and relations, who are most concerned about his health and recovery, desist from persuading him to do so, the physician may find himself compelled to follow the only honourable course, of giving up the case.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, let us do something worthy of the great culture and civilisation of which we boast so much. This can be done by giving wholesome co-operation to the Government and other communities, to the former by avoiding trespasses of the laws and paying our just dues and to the latter by making our social intercourse with them less fatiguing and more innoxious. None of these things involves any renunciation of our political stand or self-respect. As Emerson said, "The one thing which the British value is pluck. Their men have it, their women have it. They require you to dare to be of your own opinion and they hate the cowards who cannot answer Yes or No." In the Africans we have associates who are frank and simple-hearted. We have lost a great deal of their confidence and we can yet retrieve it.

Even if the three major communities decide to keep their tents separate, they can, nevertheless, bring their hearts and heads together and work up a common destiny for all who inhabit this delectable land.

The occasion is honoured by the presence of the representatives of the Government and of other communities. I thank them heartily for their interest in our affairs.

I beg to tender my respectful greetings to the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Councillors and the citizens of Nakuru in whose town we have the pleasure of meeting. Nakuru, in its glorious adolescence, has already attracted the attention of this part of Africa and sometimes it seems as if the axis of Kenya becomes visible here.

May I conclude, Mr. Chairman, by expressing to you and to the Reception Committee, the profound gratitude of our community for your very kind invitation and for your boundless hospitality; one feature of our life and culture of which we have every reason to be proud. The holding of this session in Nakuru has entailed a great deal of responsibility and of much hard work. I assure you that the charm and courtesy with which you have willingly courted and borne them are highly appreciated by us all.

Shipping Experts From Yugoslavia

Four shipping experts from Yugoslavia are now in New Delhi to discuss with the Transport Ministry and Director-General of Shipping, technical details for building of ships for India at Yugoslav shipyards.

Yugoslavia has built ship for many countries, including Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland. The proposal to invite the experts followed preliminary discussions in Delhi early this year during the visit of the Yugoslav trade delegation and the subsequent visit of Transport Ministry officials to Yugoslavia.

'Voice Of America'

Voice of America programs for Africa can be heard from Colombo on 16.82 and 19.83 meters at 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. East African Time; and repeated at 10.00 to 10.30 p.m. From 10.30 p.m. to midnight 'Music U.S.A.' is on the air.

General Program Schedule

Sunday:
Questions and Answers; What America is reading melodies and memories.

Monday:
Famous folk of color.

Tuesday:
Heroes of America people's capitalism (Alternate weeks)

Wednesday:
Meet America's Negro Women.

Thursday:
Merlin the storyteller.

Friday:
American heritage

Saturday:
Washington interview.

Danger Of Nuclear Tests

Dr. G. P. Phillips, a lecturer in chemistry in the University of Wales, warned the annual meeting of the United Nations Association in London of the potential danger from the testing of nuclear weapons.

He was moving a resolution, which was carried, calling for the ending of tests by all nations pending a conclusive report on the effects of atomic radiation from the United Nations Scientific Committee.

Dr. Phillips said that since the start of nuclear tests the amount of radiation over Britain had increased by 30 per cent, and over the United States by 100 per cent.

"Perhaps no damage has been done so far, but if the number of explosions is increased there will be definite danger to the human race," he said. "No part of the world can escape."

The meeting also passed a resolution criticising the treatment of people displaced from Bikini Atoll and calling for a ban on any future tests in United Nations trust territories.

Hindi Telegraph Service

Twenty-four-hour Hindi telegraph service has been introduced between five principal centres of telegraph traffic — Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and Agra, — on all working days. It is for the first time that a round-the-clock Hindi telegraph service is available anywhere in the country.

The Hindi telegraph service, under which telegrams in any Indian language written in the Devanagari script are accepted, is now available at 917 telegraph offices throughout the country.

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Technical Training Schools

The United Africa Group has completed plans to open four new technical schools by next year at a total cost of over £170,000 — three in Nigeria and one in Kenya.

The school in Nairobi will be one of the first privately run establishments of its kind in British East Africa. Twenty African apprentices, recruited from Government Trade Centres and Technical Institutes in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, will be admitted for training during the final two years of apprenticeship courses in mechanical and electrical trades. This is the first United Africa Group school in East Africa.

C. T. DIARY

THEY PRAY

Mass Prayer was arranged by the Hindu Union, Moshi, in Hindu Temple on the evening of 26th July, to pray the Almighty God to give SHANTI to the people who lost their lives in the Earthquake Disaster at Cutch Anjar.

Automobile Engineer

Sjt. Chhotubhai N. Anjaria, a son of Mr. N. H. Anjaria of Caltex has returned from India after completing his study in Automobil Engineering in Bhacsinghji Polytecnic Institute at Bhavnagar in India. He was a student in the Indian Public School, Moshi and had gone to India in 1948 for further study.

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DIRECTOR RETURNS WITH FURTHER TRAINING

Mr. A. C. Mardall, a former Director of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company (East Africa) Limited, returned to Kenya on 28th July, with his wife and family. He was seconded to the office of the parent company in the U.S.A. for a two-year period and, during that time, took a course in Management Training with the Carnegie Institute of Technology. On his return he rejoined the Board of Stanvac in East Africa.

Nation's Homage To A Great Patriot

NEW DELHI, July 24:— All over the country Indians yesterday celebrated the centenary of the birth of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and paid homage to the man who gave the people the slogan: "Swaraj is my birthright." Hundreds of people visited the house at Ratnagiri in Bombay State where Tilak was born.

LOKMANYA BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

At this house, in honour of the occasion, a special issue of stamps known as Tilak Centenary Stamps was inaugurated by the Postmaster-General of Bombay. The first lot of stamps was sold to Appa Saheb Patwardhan, a Congress worker who described the stamps as "little ambassadors which would carry the noble message of Lokamanya Tilak throughout India and the world."

In Bombay

In Poona, large crowds queued up from early morning outside Gaikwad Wada to visit the home from where Tilak carried out his work for a considerable time. An exhibition of Lokamanya's work and belongings was organised there. On view were some of the original works of Tilak, written in Mandalay prison, and clothes worn by him.

In Bombay City, a solemn ceremony was carried out in a hotel in Dhobi Talao, where Lokamanya Tilak breathed his last. Later, thousands of Bombay citizens joined their leaders in paying homage to Tilak at Chowpaty Sands, where he was cremated thirty-six years ago.

MEETINGS IN DELHI

"Beacon of Light Amid Darkness"

In the capital, Vice-President Radhakrishnan, speaking at a function, said Tilak's life was the demonstration of a great ideal of "Karma Yoga." He said: "We have to build a new nation, develop new character, live the principles which Tilak advocated — faith in spiritual value, love of country, and tolerance for views from which we differ."

Prime Minister Nehru paid his homage to Tilak at a mammoth public meeting in Delhi. He said Lokamanya had sown the seeds of revolution in the country but he was a man of peace who believed in non-violence. He recalled how during the freedom struggle some people had indulged in bomb-throwing and other acts of violence and how they had been rebuked by the Lokamanya. Mr. Nehru said his voice was a beacon light amid darkness and it had a magic effect on millions. His greatest countribution was the laying of strong foundations for India's freedom.

Mr. Nehru referred to his one-month tour abroad and said that wherever he went he found that India was held in very high esteem. This put a very great responsibility on India which could be discharged only by following the path shown by leaders like Tilak.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, in a tribute broadcast on the night of July 23, said: "Thanks to Lokamanya's work Gandhiji found the people of India prepared for his own message of resistance through suffering."

Goan Tribute

Prominent leaders all over the country also paid tributes to Tilak. A special meeting was held by Goans in Bombay. Speakers at the meeting called on Goans to follow Tilak's path and free themselves from Portuguese colonial rule.

EMBU TOWNSHIP'S GREAT DAY

EMBU:— Nearly 1,000 guests, including several prominent Nairobi Asian businessmen, together with representatives of Government, the banks and senior officials of the Shell Company, attended the opening of the Shah Service Station at Embu on Sunday, July 22.

BIGGEST & BEST EQUIPPED SERVICE STATION

Bedecked with flags and buntings, the service station brought a splash of colour to the township, and considerable excitement as members of all races turned out to witness the opening by the District Commissioner, Mr. F. R. Wilson.

Before performing the opening, Mr. Wilson said that the station was not only "a symbol of Mr. Shah's progress over a number of years, but also of Embu's great future." Business prospects were bright, he added, provided businessmen indulged in fair trading.

The station, which is the biggest and best-equipped in the district, is owned by Mr. K. K. Shah, a well-known businessman in the area, who has been associated with Shell for the last 20 years. He has several other business interests and has taken a leading part in public affairs in the Central Province over a long period.

A Tribute To Asian Enterprise

Mr. C. B. Madan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, paid tribute to Mr. Shah's ability and enterprise, and expressed confidence in his future success.

Mr. Shah himself told his guests that his success was due, in large measure, to the assistance he had received from Government and the officials of the Shell Company. He had always maintained good relations with the public, he added, and had found this to be a vital factor in his success.

On behalf of the Shell Company, Mr. E. Pakenham-Walsh, the Kenya Divisional Manager, wished Mr. Shah the best of luck and congratulated him on his vision in serving the growing interests of the Embu community by putting up the new station.

Mr. Wilson, who is due to proceed on leave to the United Kingdom shortly with his family, was presented by Mr. Shah with a silver cigarette box as a memento of the occasion.

* * *

BRITISH STEELWORKERS' PRESENTATION TO INDIAN

British steelworkers are making presentation to an Indian steelworker, Bisheshwar Prasad Singh, when he returns later this summer after eight months period of study in the U. K. This is in recognition of Mr. Singh being the 1,000th Colombo Plan trainee to come to the U.K.

Presentation, which is being made by the steelworkers on the River Clyde in Scotland, takes the form of a model of a steel ingot on a wooden stand with an inscription reading: "Presented to Brisheshwar Prasad Singh by the British Iron and Steel Federation."

Mr. Singh arrived at London Airport on 3rd January. He was then the 300th trainee from India for whom British Government had provided facilities under the Technical Co-operation Scheme and he was also the 1,000th technician to come to the U. K. under the Colombo Plan. Since Mr. Singh arrived in the U.K. the total of trainees has risen to 1,227.

Mr. Singh is blast furnace supervisor at Tata Iron and Steel Company's plant at Jamshedpur. Tata's are installing new blast furnaces as part of a £49 million scheme to increase their output of steel and the(U.K. government were asked to enable Mr. Singh to spend six months at the steelworks in this country to gain further experience in operating blast furnaces of this type.

Buddha Idol Discovered In Sweden

NEW DELHI:-A statuette of the Buddha, believed to be about 1,400 years old, was found on an island near Stockholm on July 17, according to reports appearing in Swedish newspapers.

The newspapers said the Statuette was about three inches high and made of brass.

According to the superintendent of the National Museum, the statuette is probably a product of Indian workmanship. However, it is not definite whether it was brought from India.

The Statuette shows the Buddha sitting cross-legged on a lotus flower with his right arm stretched out in a gesture of offering blessing.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND TO BUILD £100m. POWER STATION

A £100,000,000 hydro-electric power scheme to produce 1,000,000 kilowatts by building a power station 600 ft. underground in the mountain country of south-west New Zealand, is being considered by the New Zealand Government, according to the general manager of the State Hydro-Electric Department, Mr. A. E. Davenport.

The "C.T." Diary

CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The Annual Conference of Directors of Medical Services will be held at Dar es Salaam on August 2nd and 3rd. The Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, Sir Bruce Hutt, will preside, and the Conference will be attended by the Directors of Medical Services of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and the Somaliland Protectorate, the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Makerere College, and the Secretary of the East African Council for Medical Research.

* *

HE WILL BE OIL SPECIALIST

NAIROBI: A 31-year-old Nairobi Sikh, Mr. Hira Singh, employed as a pump supervisor in the Shell Company's Kenya Division, left for the United Kingdom recently to undergo a special training course.

Mr. Singh, who is the first member for this course, will spend nine weeks in the United Kingdom studying various aspects of engineering with some of the leading British firms.

Educated at the Alladina Visram High School, Mombasa, Mr. Singh joined the Shell Company in 1948.

P.I.A. EXTENDS SERVICES

The Pakistan International Airlines is extending and improving its services both at home and abroad. A teleprinter service has been started between Lahore and Karachi linking all the four air travel stations in Pakistan namely, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Dacca and Lahore.

With the introduction of two more services between East and West Pakistan, one of which will be via Lahore, there will be a daily air link between Karachi and Dacca from the middle of August.

PAK'S RECORD EXPORTS

Pakistan's exports recorded a phenomenal rise in the first quarter of 1956 and stood at Rs. 614.2 million representing an increase of Rs. 141.7 million over the quarter of 1955.

PAKISTANI GOODS IN DEMAND

There exists a keen interest among overseas buyers for the several Pakistani products such as Toys; sports goods; wire nails; chains; carpentry products; sanitary fittings; electrical equipment; woollen & cotton piece-goods; sewing machines; bicycles; printing materials; textiles; toilet requisites including talcum powder; soaps; paintings; confectionery; stationery articles; aluminium wares; hides and skins; etc.

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE

The Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation have started work in the mines at Kalabagh in West Pakistan for large-scale production of iron ore for the requirements of the steel plant proposed to be built at Multan. The three mines on which work is in full swing at present are Alexandra Mine, Barbara Mine and Kutch Mine.

EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Work has begun on the nine million rupees scheme for the expansion and modernisation of Tandojam Agriculture College and Research Institute in West Pakistan. The institute is spread over an area of 1,100 acres and spacious laboratories for research in agricultural science have been built. A modern well-equipped engineering workshop is nearing completion.

WIN THE Shs. 50/- PRIZE

As announced in our last Saturday's issue ten tips to win a husband are urgently wanted—not necessarily from marrieds but also from unmarrieds. They should be addressed to the Cinema Editor, The Colonial Times, P.O. Box 10374, Nairobi, and should reach him on or before August 13, 1956, (Monday). The two prizes are:—

1st Prize: A Shs. 50/- Voucher on Messrs. D. L. Patel Press Ltd. which will enable you to buy books, toys or any other item of stationery to the value of Shs. 50/-.

2nd Prize: Messrs. Woolworth Ltd. will supply the Life Magazine free of charge for eighteen months.

So, get on ladies, it is a win, if not a husband, something else — something else of good (or better?) interest! The Ten Tips given by the stars of **"The Tender Trap"** due to run at the **Capitol** from Monday next were published in our last issue. If you have not seen those tips, get a copy from our offices, free of charge, and enter the fun by writing your tips. They will be useful to somebody.

The Tender Trap

See Debbie Reynold's "marriage plan" in **The Tender Trap** in the Capitol starting from Monday next. The screen play is by Julius Epstein based on the play by Max Shulman and Robert Paul Smith and successfully presented on the New York stage by Clinton Wilder. Song: "(Love is) The Tender Trap" and other lyrics are by Sammy Kahn.

Synopsis: Charles Y. Reader (Frank Sinatra), New York's actors' agent, believes he has found Utopian life; because of the man shortage in the City, he is the target for a number of marriage-minded career girls. Everything goes along fine until he falls for Julie Gillis (Debbie Reynolds). Julie maps her campaign for Charlie and in the end determined bachelor falls into the Tender Trap. See how the girls get their husbands snared in.

* * *

Nairobi Students' Organisation

Many readers will recollect that till very recently, a students' organisation, namely the East African Students' Federation, was doing a remarkable amount of good work towards the social educational welfare of students and ex-students. But, most unfortunately, for some reason or the other, it closed down quietly. The possible reason may not be far to seek. I feel it was due to the lack of active volunteers. The President and the Secretary were of course there, but there was not a third volunteer. The result? It could not carry on and the students were left with a "social vacuum." It is a great pity indeed that when there was the greatest need for a strong organisation for students, even the existing ones were closing down.

A few months ago, some veterans decided to launch another completely new organisation on the broad basis of the old Federation. They called a preliminary meeting in the Desai Memorial Hall Committee Room on the 17th March, 1956, where they invited many other youths. It was most gratifying to note that all present fully supported the original enthusiasts. A Provinsional Committee was formed consisting of all present at the meeting.

N. S. O.

The Provisional Committee held some meetings and after deciding that the new organisation should be named the "Nairobi Students' Organisation," it formed a Constitution which has since been approved by the Registrar of Societies and the Organisation registered under the Societies Ordinance.

Subsequently, on the 16th June, 1956, the first Annual General Meeting of the Organisation was held in the Desai Memorial Hall. About fifty people were present at the meeting where the Managing Committee consisting of 21 members, including the President, was elected. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. B. D. Saggar;
Vice-President: Mr. D. Mucharia;
Secretary: Mr. Ratibhai B. Patel;
Asst. Sec.: Miss Shirin Kassam;
Treasurer: Mr. Tajdin Vassan.

AIMS

Having given a brief history of the Nairobi Students' Organisation, I consider it pertinent to mention concisely its aims and objects:—

Broadly speaking, the Organisation aims at:—

(a) promoting the feeling of brotherhood and mutual help amongst the students and ex-students of all races;

(b) forming a liasion between students and other persons interested in the welfare of the students;

(c) organising activities for the improvement of the physical, mental, moral, cultural, and social outlook of the students;

(d) working for the sole interest of the students and ex-students in close co-operation with Educational Authorities.

Incidentally, the first lecture under the auspices of N.S.O., was given by Mr. G. S. Amar on his "Observations of the United States" in the Duke of Gloucester School Hall on the 2nd August, 1956.

That the formation of the Organisation is a laudable idea, no one will deny, but the fact that it will not carry on long without the selfless support of as many people as possible, cannot be over-emphasised. You can join in by sending 3 Shs. (the annual subscription) to the Treasurer, Nairobi Students' Organisation, P.O. Box 1208, Nairobi. Also ask your friends to join and thus help to further a most desirable institution. —D. C. S.

SHAN CINEMA

SATURDAY at 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
SUNDAY at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
MONDAY at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

"GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTION"

ASHOK KUMAR PRODUCTION'S SOCIAL MASTERPIECE!

"SAMAJ"

Brilliantly Starring:—

ASHOK KUMAR, USHA KIRON, SHASHIKALA, ANUP KUMAR, NAZIR HUSSEIN AND AGHA.

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"TANGA-WALI"

Starring Nipura Roy, Balraj Sahani, Shammi Kapoor, Ramesh Thakur, Anita and others and produced by Kuldip Seghal, TANGAWALI is a story of a bundle of clothes Motaram forgets in a tanga in Delhi, his daughter Rajo, the sum of Rs. 2,000 for which Motaram sells Rajo to the tangawala and a Hindu girl's loyalty to her husband — even when he happens to be a tangawala, even after he is dead.

Why Rajo herself becomes tangawali, how the sexually suppressed pople behave with a tangawali and how Rajo plies her tanga and feeds her horse and her child is the thrilling story of this picture being screened at the "ODEON".

ODEON

STARTING FROM SATURDAY 4-8-1956.

Saturday 3 Shows. Sunday 4 Shows. Monday 4 Shows.

A TRUE AND HEART-TOUCHING STORY OF THE GREATNESS OF AN INDIAN WOMAN'S CHARACTER, HER BRAVERY, HER PURITY, HER STRENGTH, HER SUFFERINGS AND HER SACRIFICE.

Cast:— NIRUPAROY, BALRAJ SAHNI, SHAMMI KAPOOR, JAYANT, GOPE AND ANITA.

A SPECIAL HOLIDAY RELEASE FROM THE INDIAN FILM COMBINE LIMITED.

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
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On SUNDAY, 5th August, 1956, 4 Shows At 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

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THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR 1955.

"JAGRITI"

IT HAS FAMILY APPEAL.
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IT IS THE PICTURE OF THE NATION.
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RAJKUMAR GUPTA, RATTAN KUMAR, ABHI BHATACHARYA, BIPIN GUPTA, PADMINI GHOSH, NANDA DULAL.

IT HAS THE ABLE DIRECTION OF:
SATYEN BOSE.

HAS THE MUSIC BY:
HEMANT KUMAR Winner of Filmfare Award for best music.

At the GREEN CINEMA

TODAY, 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
MONDAY, 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

TALWAR FILMS PRESENT

A DARE DEVIL DRAMA OF A PRINCESS LOVE FOR AN ADVENTUROUS HERO'S SACRIFICE FOR THE KINGDOM

"RUKHSANA"

Starring:— MEENAKUMARI, KISHORE KUMAR, AMAR.
Music: SAJJAD Direction: R. C. TALWAR

DANCES IN GEVACOLOR
(UNSUITABLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS)

COLONIAL TIMES

RACING NOTES: 4th August, 1956.

NGONG ROAD RACING

Main attraction on this week-end's programme at Ngong Road will be the Nairobi City Cup on Monday when great interest will be shown in the running of the three recently imported horses, Amazon, Noble Score and Tavern. Chocks Away, Amazon and Noble Score head the handicap with 10 stones and, although I expect to see Amazon and Noble Score run prominently, I would have liked to see the latter in action first. TAVERN has shown her paces in the Colony by winning once and finishing third in her only other outing. With a weight advantage of 8 lbs. with the three top weights, TAVERN is selected to win. Should our selection give the race a miss I would be inclined to take a chance with Noble Score who is almost certain to make a name in the Colony.

A Third Division Handicap opens the Card this afternoon and among the entries is POLOROSO who ran third to Fandango in the Kenya St. Leger over the same distance; at the last meeting here Poloroso won a good race over 9 furlongs from Milky Way and she now appears to be running into her best two year old form and worth support.

A Two Year Old Maiden Terms Race follows and one of the newcomers is likely to be W. Nilly who should be worth a little support. Lord and Lady Delamere's two year olds look like being a grand lot this year and should W. Nilly not be saddled I would suggest support for their selected.

The Brigade of Guards Cup over 1½ miles is likely to bring out a good field of stayers including Ben Hur, Royal Venture, Zariba and Wee Drapple, the last named has not been out for some months and may need a race. Poloroso may be saved for this instead of going for her other races and, if so must be considered as her pull in the weights with Zariba compared with the St. Leger, is considerable. It is only in the absence of Poloroso that I would give Zariba.

There are only eight entries for the Aga Khan Trophy and a number of these have double engagements, including Royal Venture, Tavern and Wee Drappie. TAVERN has settled down well in the Colony and, after running third to Torpedo and Laughing Cavalier, won in good style at the May meeting over 7 furlongs, beating Laughing Cavalier by ½ length. In the Three Year Old Handicap over 1 mile, I hope to see SPANISH TREASURE improve on a third behind Polosoro last time out. POLOSORO again turns up among the entries for the Third Division Handicap over five furlongs, but, as this is well below her best distance, I expect this race will be given a miss and suggest MARY ANNE FITZHERBERT for a small wager.

This afternoon's card closes with a Fourth Division Handicap which may enable PULVERISE to record her first success, but XYLONE could create a surprise.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS:

2.30 Poloroso
(if abs Marengo)
3.00 W. Nilly
(if abs Long's selected)
3.30 Poloroso (if abs Zariba)
4.00 Tavern
(if abs Long's selected)
4.30 Spanish Treasure
(if abs Pulverise)
5.00 Mary Anne Fitzherbert
(if abs Lemon Hart)
5.30 Xylone (if abs Pulverise)

* * *

MONDAY'S RACING

Monday's card opens with a Two-Year Old Maiden Terms Race over 5 fur. in which W. Nilly is again entered, if the filly should be reserved for this race she is our automatic selection. If giving the event a miss, Long's selected would be the alternative again.

Should POLOROSO be retained for the Third Division Handicap on Monday she should not be missed and only in her absence would take choice fall to Faluka.

REPARTEE easily defeated Carey Street over 6 furlongs here last month and should have little difficulty in winning the Second Division Handicap, over a similar distance, despite the fact that Carey Street meets our selection on 2 lbs. better terms.

The Nairobi City Cup has been dealt with earlier and is followed by a Three Year Old Handicap in which JACK OF HEARTS, who ran close up third behind Lemon Hart last time out, is fancied, but may be beaten by XYLONE, if saddled.

There are a moderate lot of entries for the Bank Holiday Plate and the best may be TURKISH DELIGHT to follow up a recent success.

The Meeting closes with a Fourth Division Handicap over 1½ miles and I think that this distance will suit PULVERISE who is made the selection.

MONDAY'S SELECTIONS:

2.30 W. Nilly
(if abs Long's selected)
3.00 Poloroso (if abs Faluka)
3.30 Repartee
(if abs Pegasus)
4.00 Tavern
(if abs Noble Score)
4.30 Xylone
(if abs Jack of Hearts)
5.00 Turkish Delight
(if abs Spree)
5.30 Pulverise
(if abs Farmers Boy)

* *

English Events

The Epsom card opens with an Apprentice Handicap which I expect to go to STATE TRUMPETER, despite having a lot of dead weight to carry. MAKIWI has not been out since finishing second early in the season and should be supported for the Tattenham Selling Plate, while HUNTERS HORN can add to a recent success in the Dioned Handicap Stakes. It is unusual for trainer Nightingall to not saddle a winner on a Saturday and this afternoon's success may well be with GRENADINE. GAY RECEIVER won in good style at Worcester recently and should be supported for the Box Hill Plate and THE SAINT should not be missed for the final event.

EPSOM SELECTIONS:

2.05 State Trumpeter
2.40 Makiwi
3.15 Hunters Horn
3.50 Grenadine
4.25 Gay Receiver
5.00 The Saint

WARWICK:

2.00 Roymar
2.30 Mainswitch
3.00 Fair Chance
3.30 The Dachshund
4.00 Nimbler
4.30 Fleeting Shadow

CATTERICK BRIDGE:

2.15 Test Case
2.45 Blue Velvet
3.15 Hyaboy
3.45 Wentworth Girl
4.15 Linton
4.45 Nubis.

B.B.C. ARABIC PROGRAMME TO EAST AFRICA

Details regarding the B.B.C.'s Arabic programmes specially beamed to East Africa have now been announced. As from Sunday, August 5, the Arabic programmes will be beamed daily as follows:

6.45 to 7.15 a.m. (local time) on 17810 & 15420 kilocycles — 16.84 & 19.46 meters.

7.45 to 8.15 a.m. & 8.00 to 11.30 p.m. (local time) 21660 & 17790 kilocycles — 13.85 & 16.86 metres.

The B.B.C.'s Hindi and Urdu programmes beamed to East Africa remain as before.

When the new times are introduced on Sunday, the B.B.C.'s total transmissions in Arabic will be 4½ hours daily. This extension marks a further stage in the development of a service that has been broadcasting to Arabic-speaking peoples from Britain continuously for almost 20 years.

Among the new features which will be introduced next week will be one on current affairs entitled "Topic of Today" in which leading journalists and politicians in London will bring listeners a new slant on the topic which everyone is discussing. This will be on Thursdays at 9.40 p.m. East African time. Content on the entertainment side is being increased to include plays and popular features such as "Twenty Questions" and "Guest of the Month."

YET MORE EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY

During May, the number employed in the Aircraft Industry rose yet again to a new peace-time peak-253,700.

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Mobiloil Special is an entirely new Motor Oil. It has been especially blended and tested to solve every motorist's two most pressing problems —obtain more power and yet save money.

Mobiloil Special—the unique oil recommended for use in place of S.A.E. 10W, 20, 30, and 40 viscosity oils and providing unique cleansing properties and instant circulation, will not only give you all the power and mileage your car can deliver—but also lengthen the life of your engine.

Mobiloil Special—to prove its value—has undergone intensive tests under every known operating condition. Over two million miles of motoring by 274 cars in five different countries have proved beyond doubt that this amazing new oil fully justified its expectations.

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